

MORRISON

JOHNATHAN HOWELL MORRISON

- 1825 December 28, 1825. Johnathan Howell Morrison born in Greenbrier County, Va. The first of 13 children. The unusual spelling of his first name could come from his father John and his grandfather Nathaniel.
- Johnathan H. Morrison Family Record, 1938
- 1836 Moved with parents and family to Allen County, Ohio.
-Deduced from History of Poweshiek County.
- 1848 December 14, 1848 Married Sarah Keller.
-Allen County Marriage Records
- 1854 January. Two young sons of Johnathan and Sarah died. Soon after Johnathan and family moved, as father and siblings had done, to Poweshiek County, Iowa.
- 1860 John William Morrison was born October 12, in Poweshiek County.
-Johnathan H Morrison Family Record
- 1865 Sarah Keller Morrison died Oct 15, the day her 9th child was born.
-JH Morrison Family Record
- Ca 1867 Johnathan Morrison and children moved to Lucas County, Ohio.
-JH Morrison Family Record
- Ca 1867 Johnathan Morrison and Mary Swigart Regenold were married in Lucas County.
-JH Morrison Family Record
- 1914 Johnathan Howell Morrison died in Lucas County June 8, 1914. His death certificate says his father's name was John Morrison.
-Lucas County Vital Records
- 1938 Descendants of Johnathan H. Morrison assembled and printed the Johnathan H. Morrison Family Record.

CHRONOLOGY OF A BRANCH OF THE MORRISON FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

The following summary is a recap of known information on the Morrison family of Virginia. A big clue to this ancestry came from Granville Price Morrison's book on "Morrison Genealogy", written in 1928. The geography of the area of Martinsburg, West Virginia and Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties, West Virginia were so confusing to me that I have included some maps of Greenbrier County with some written discussion.

The fact that some ancestors believe that Andrew Morrison, born Oct 23, 1754 was the son of Andrew Morrison, who was born about 1730 and who died in the Revolutionary War cannot be completely discounted. The Daughters of the American Revolution have accepted this. However, if that relationship were put in the same chronology format, what little we know would be as follows:

- 1773 Andrew Morrison was born in Belfast, Ireland
-Several DAR applications
- Ca 1750 Andrew Morrison emigrated to America
-Deduced from DAR Information
- Ca 1752 Andrew married Mary Organ in Orange County, VA.
-Several DAR applications
- 1754 Son Andrew Morrison born Oct 23, 1754 in New York State.
-Son Andrew' Pension application
- 1775 Another son, John Organ Morrison is born in Orange County, VA.
-Several DAR applications
- 1777 Andrew Morrison is killed at the Battle of Brandywine, March 7, 1777.
-Several DAR applications
- 1917 Elizabeth Morrison Bing presents application and evidence to the DAR that Andrew Morrison, killed in the Revolutionary War was the father of Andrew Morrison, born Oct 23, 1754.
-National Number 130488 assigned

This writer has been unsuccessful in obtaining any more evidence of the Andrew Morrison/Andrew Morrison relationship, so at the present time I believe that Nathaniel Morrison was the father Of Andrew Morrison, born in 1754.

WARREN D. MORRISON
924 NOCONA DR., DCBE
GRANBURY, TX 76049

Geography of Virginia and West Virginia

Frederick County was divided and part became Berkeley County in 1772. (Information on Nathaniel Morrison ownership of property was found in Frederick County Deed Book).

Augusta County was formed from Orange County in 1738. Augusta County later was broken down to form Bath County. At the present time Bath County adjoins Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties, but the West Virginia/Virginia state line separates them. (James Morrison's pension application for service during the Revolutionary War cites service in Augusta County, and there is a record of James on the taxable rolls of Bath County.) Part of Augusta County later became Botetort County.

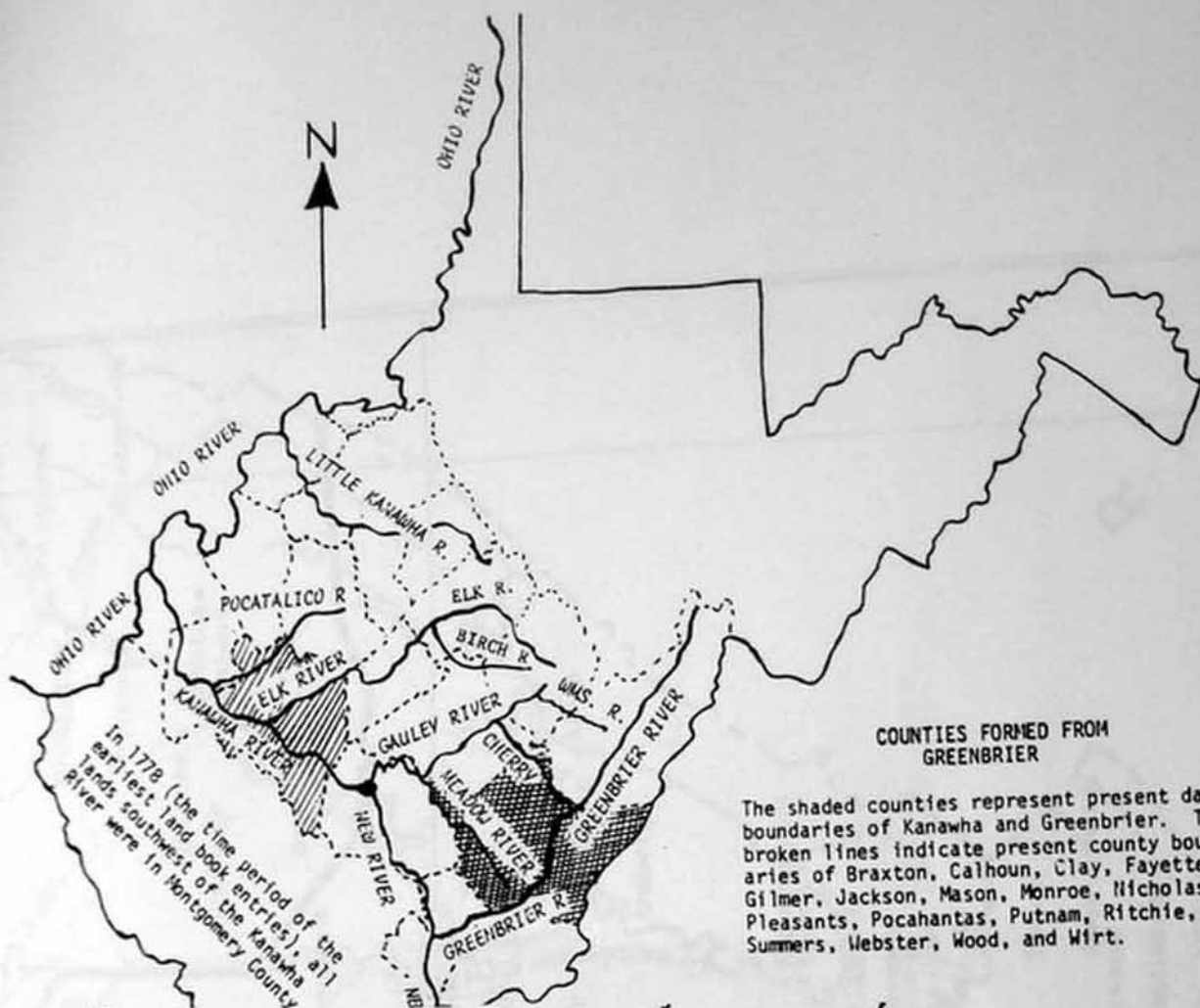
Botetort County was divided into Montgomery County in 1776, and then into Greenbrier County in 1778. Greenbrier County was later subdivided and a portion became Pocahontas County in 1822. Droop Mountain forms part of the boundary between Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties. We believe both James and Andrew Morrison lived near the county line.

West Virginia split from Virginia and became a state during (and because of) the Civil War.

Birth and death records were not kept in Greenbrier County until 1853.

It is presumptuous for this writer to discuss the geography of this area, but with the assistance of old maps (one is attached) an example of the area that is now Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Virginia could be made.

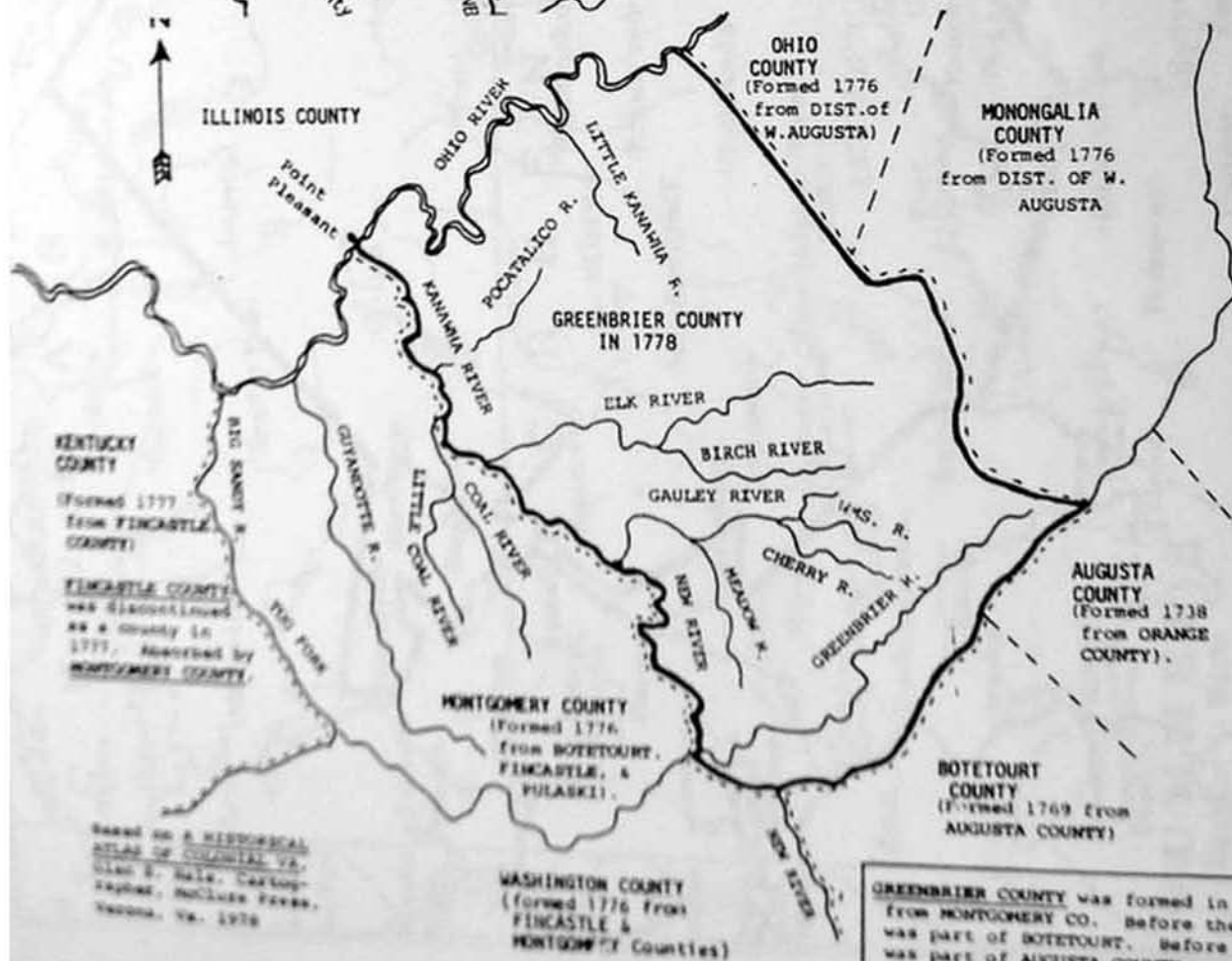
Prior to 1738	it was in Orange County, Virginia
1738-1769	Augusta County, Virginia
1769-1776	Botetort County, Virginia
1776-1777	Montgomery County, Virginia
1777-1822	Greenbrier County, Virginia
1822-1864	Pocahontas County, Virginia
1864-present	Pocahontas County, West Virginia



COUNTIES FORMED FROM GREENBRIER

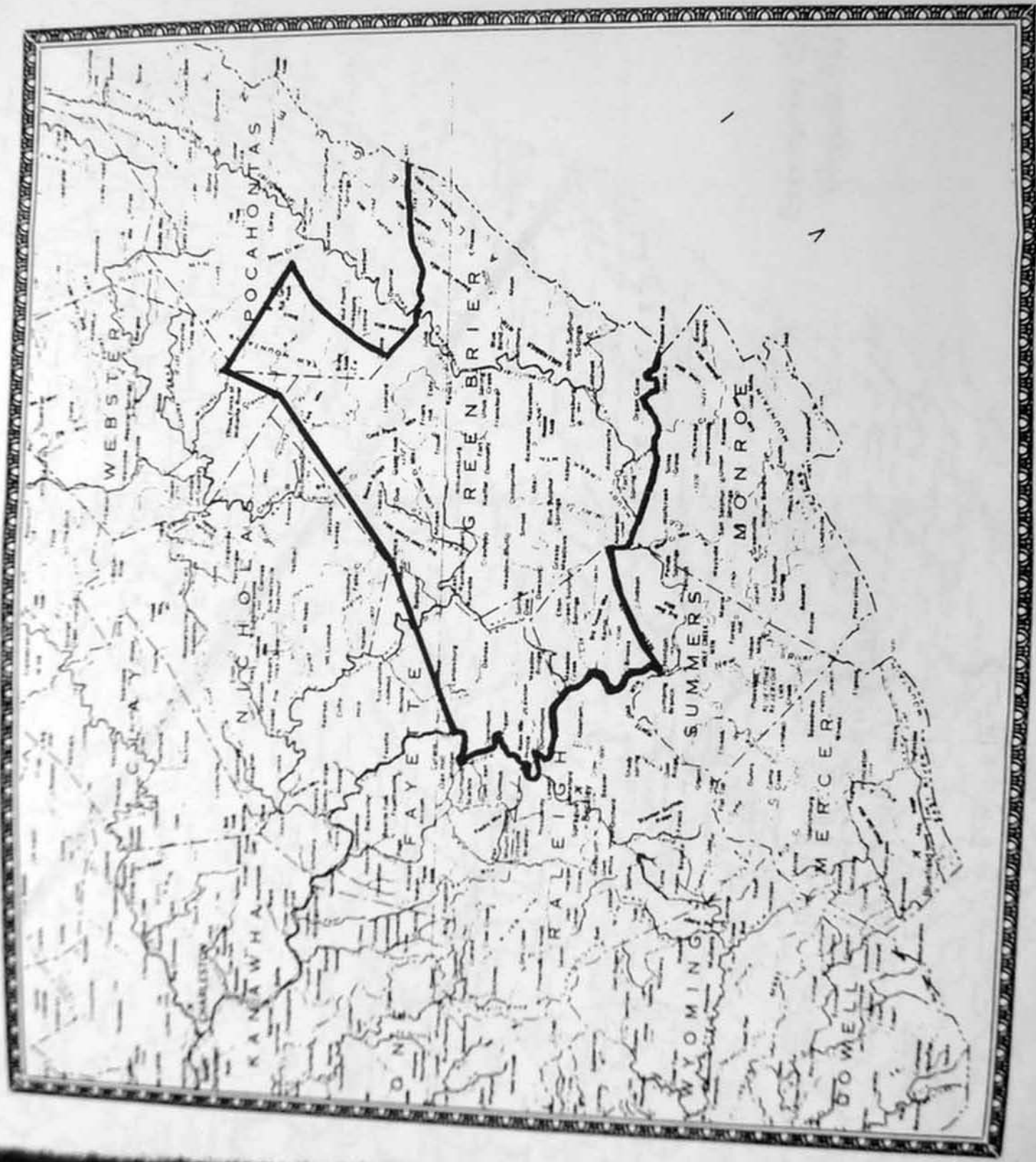
The shaded counties represent present day boundaries of Kanawha and Greenbrier. The broken lines indicate present county boundaries of Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Fayette, Gilmer, Jackson, Mason, Monroe, Nicholas, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Webster, Wood, and Wirt.

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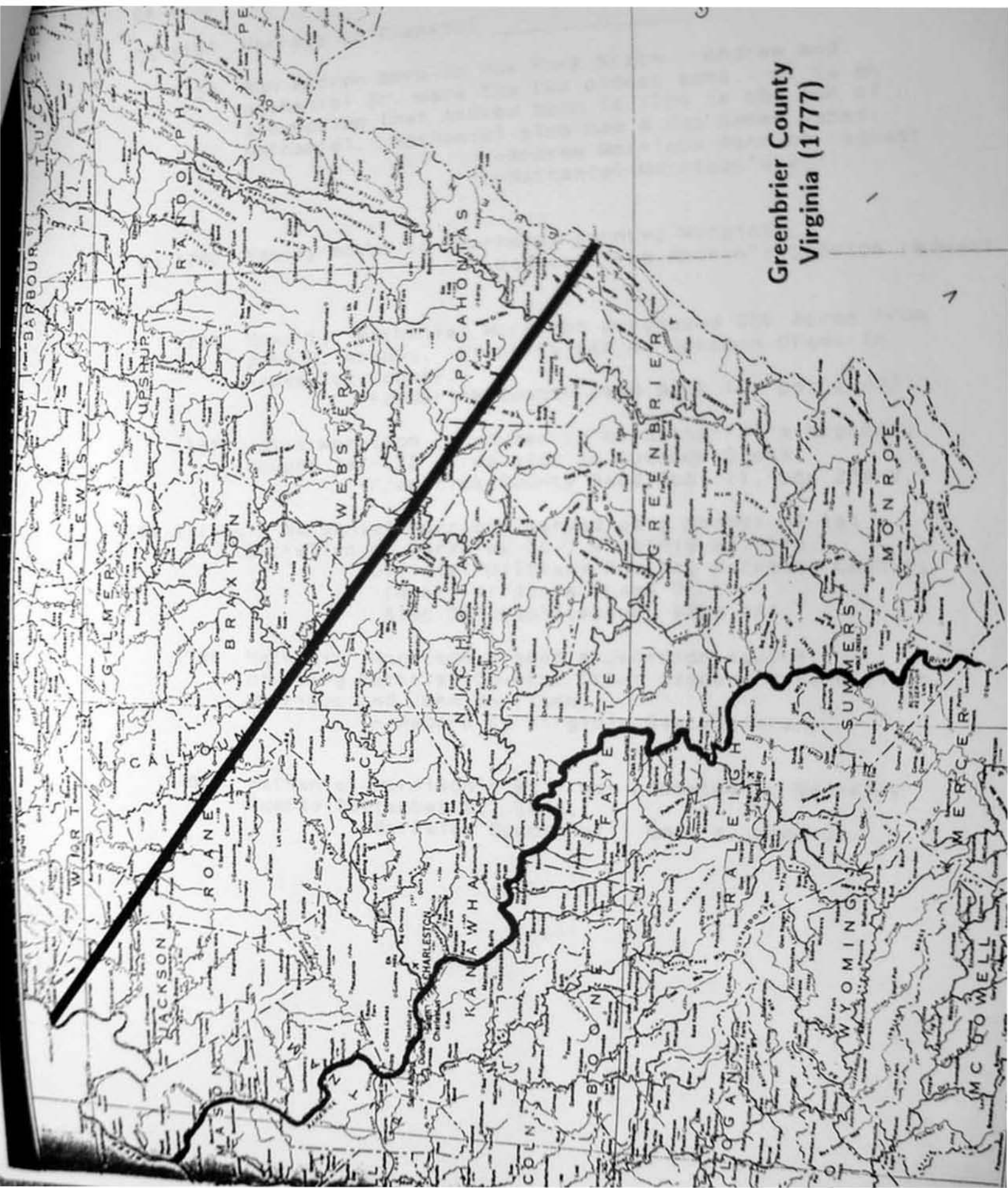
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GREENBRIER COUNTY was formed in 1777 from MONTGOMERY CO. Before then, it was part of BOTETOURT. Before then it was part of AUGUSTA COUNTY.



2. Greenbrier County, Virginia (1820)

Greenbrier County
Virginia (1777)



NATHANIEL MORRISON

- Ca 1730 Nathaniel Morrison born. Location unknown.
- Ca 1750 Marriage to Thankful _____.
- 1754 Son Andrew born in New York State. Andrew and Nathaniel Jr. were the two oldest sons. It is an assumption that Andrew born is 1754 is the son of Nathaniel. Nathaniel also had a son named James.
-Andrew Morrison Pension request
-Nathaniel Morrison's will.
- Ca 1760 Family moved to Berkeley County, Virginia.
-deduced from Andrew's pension request
- 1764 Nov. 1, Nathaniel Morrison purchased 250 Acres from John M. Arnold. Property was on Opechon Creek in Frederick County.
-Frederick County Deed Book 10, pgs 22-23.
- 1767 James Morrison (presumed to be Nathaniel's brother) bought 187-1/2 acres also on Opechon Creek.
-Frederick County Deed Book 11, pgs 258-9.
- Ca 1776-81 Nathaniel Morrison served as a member of 1st Battalion of Berkeley Co., Virginia Militia.
-Official Military Roster, Berkeley County, (West) Virginia page 7.
Also DAR application #229,834
- 1789 Nathaniel Morrison signed a petition against dividing Berkeley County. Other signers were William Morrison and John Morrison.
- Record at Virginia State Library
- 1806 Nathaniel Morrison's will was probated in Berkeley County September 22, 1806.
-Berkeley County Will Book 4, page 94.

ANDREW MORRISON

- 1754 Andrew Morrison born Oct 23, in New York. "When a child moved with his father to Berkeley County, Virginia."
-Andrew's Pension request.
- Ca 1760 Moved with father to Berkeley County.
-Andrew's Pension Request
- Ca 1776 Andrew married Elizabeth Taylor at or near Winchester, Frederick County, VA.
- Morrison Geneology, GP Morrison
- Ca 1782 Andrew hired a replacement to serve in the Revolutionary War when he was drafted. In his pension request he stated "I think in the summer of 1782", however it was probably several years earlier.
- Andrew's Pension Request
- Ca 1779 Andrew and family moved to Greenbrier County (now Pocahontas County).
-Deduced from Andrew's Pension Request
- 1779 Andrew listed on tax list in Greenbrier County.
-Greenbrier County Records
- 1782 Andrew listed on tax list in Greenbrier County.
-Greenbrier County Records
- 1793 Andrew Morrison was deeded 87 acres adjoining the Renick heirs, 73 acres from a portion of a tract sold to Aaron Burr and 23 acres of a tract sold to Henry Perkins.
-Greenbrier County Deed Book 1, pg 335
- 1793 July 30 - Andrew was deeded by Henry and Hanna Perkins 65 acres from a tract which had been granted to them.
-Greenbrier DB-1, pg 447
- 1794 July 26 - Andrew Morrison was deeded 24 acres of a 400 acre tract granted to Francis and Mary Boggs.
-Greenbrier DB-1, page 568
- 1800 Jan 1 - Andrew Morrison was granted 100 acres adjoining the land he bought from Henry and Hannah Perkins in 1793.
-Virginia Grants, v 44, pg 228
- 1800 October 13 - Andrew Morrison was granted 140 acres on Roaring Creek adjoining John Williams, Sr., and Joseph McClung.
-Virginia Grants, v 47, pg 236

- 1801 July 28 - Andrew Morrison was deeded a tract of 73 acres adjoining his lands by Andrew and Hannah Boggs.
-Greenbrier DB-2, pg 452
- 1801 July 28 - Andrew and Elizabeth Morrison deeded to John Stuart the 65 acres acquired from Henry and Hannah Perkins in 1793.
- 1802 September 28 - Andrew Morrison was deeded 100 acres in the Big Levels from a 500 acre tract which had been patented to Andrew Boggs.
-Greenbrier DB-2, pg 558
- 1802 December 28 - Andrew Morrison and James Watts were deeded a lot in Frankfort from Francis and Ursula Ludington.
-Greenbrier DB 5, pg 5
- 1802 Andrew's last child, John Morrison born Apr 23. A previous son also named John had died when he was a child.
-Morrison Geneology, GP Morrison
- 1808 August 16 - Andrew Morrison is deeded 100 acres on Roaring Creek by John Williams.
-Greenbrier DB-4, pg 209
- 1815 October 17 - Andrew and Elizabeth Morrison deed to their son William Morrison, 73 acres of their land, adjoining Ludington.
-Greenbrier DB-6, pg 63
- 1824 August 7 - William and Maria Morrison deed to Michael Bright the 73 acres formerly owned by Andrew Morrison Jr., located on the main road from Frankfort to Spring Creek and adjoining Andrew Morrison.
-Greenbrier DB-9, pg 442
- 1834 September 9 - Andrew and Elizabeth Morrison deed to John McClung their 150 acres on Roaring Creek, excepting 3 acres conveyed to David Williams and John McMillion for a sawmill.
-Greenbrier DB-13, pg 218
- 1835 In February of that year Andrew applied for a pension for fighting Indians at Days Fort in Greenbrier (now Pocahontas) County. It was denied because he could not prove six months service.
-Andrew's pension application.
- 1845 Andrew died Oct 15, 1845, in Greenbrier (or Pocahontas County). His will was probated in March and Sept of 1845. Granville Price Morrison furnished the Oct 15, 1845 death date but it may be off a year.
-Greenbrier County Will Book-2 pg 150

JAMES MORRISON

The life of James Morrison so closely parallels that of Andrew Morrison, who is thought to be his brother, that some facts are included.

1761 Born in Berkeley County, VA.

- James Pension Application.

Ca 1779 Moved to Augusta County, VA. He reports in his pension request that Augusta County later became Greenbrier County.

- James' Pension Request

1779-1780-1781 James Morrison served in a garrison on Stamping Creek, a tributary of the Greenbrier River, "then in the County of Augusta, Virginia in a part of what is now the County of Pocahontas."

-James' Pension Request

1779 or 1780 James Morrison married Mrs. Jane Taylor

-Descendants of Nathaniel Morrison

1784 James Morrison returned to Berkeley County.

-James Pension Request

1787 James returned to Greenbrier County

-James Pension Request

1793 James Morrison was on the Tax Rolls for Bath County

-Bath County Records

1834 James Morrison applied for a Revolutionary War Pension for service against Indians. It was rejected for lack of proof of six months service. James Morrison was a resident of Pocahontas County when he made his application

-James Pension Request

1858 James died Feb 7, 1858 in Pocahontas County. A death report is on file in which it is reported that his parents were Thankful and Nathaniel Morrison, and that his last home was "in valley west of Droop"

1903 The James Morrison family is written in detail in the Marlinton newspaper, "Pocahontas Times". This report say James moved from near Hillsboro to the west side of Droop Mountain before 1790.

-"Pocahontas Times"

JOHN MORRISON

- 1802 John Morrison is born Apr 23, 1802. The last child of Andrew and Elizabeth Taylor.
-Morrison Geneology, GP Morrison
- 1822 January 10, John Morrison and Mariah Pennel were married.
-Greenbrier County Marriage Records
- 1825 December 28, First child, Johnathan Howell Morrison is born.
-Johnathan Howell Morrison Family Record, 1938.
- 1836 John Morrison and family moved to Allen County, Ohio.
-History of Poweshiek County, Iowa
- 1840 John Morrison listed in Allen County Census.
- Ca 1842 John's first wife Mariah Pennel Morrison died.
-Deduced from Johnathan Howell Morrison Family Record.
- Ca 1844 John Morrison married Margaret Pendelton.
-Deduced from Johnathan Howell Morrison Family record.
-History of Poweshiek County, Iowa
- 1850 John Morrison and family listed in Riley Township, Putnam County census. Occupation "Innkeeper". His age is listed as "48".
- Ca 1854 John and family moved to Poweshiek County, Iowa. Married children, Johnathan, William R., and Andrew W. Morrison went to Poweshiek County at the same time. Married daughter, Elizabeth Morrison Hanthorn remained in Allen County.
-History of Poweshiek County, Iowa.
-Allen County Records
- 1855 John Morrison is elected "Justice of the Peace" of Warren Township, Poweshiek County, Iowa.
-History of Poweshiek County, Iowa
- 1857 John Morrison died with out a will about Dec 24. Apr 19, 1958, probaton of will started. The grave marker of John Morrison gives birthdate as Apr 23, 1806, and his death date as Dec 31, 1858. We believe both dates are incorrect, and should be 1802 and 1857.
-Poweshiek County Probate Court.
-John Morrison grave marker

1859 Mrs. John Morrison's barn and granary were burned in the spring of 1859. This report also says that John had died the previous autumn.

-History of Poweshiek County, Iowa

1863 Lincoln Township is formed from Warren and Deep River Townships in Poweshiek County.

-History of Poweshiek County, Iowa

Ca 1865 John's sons, Jesse, Alexander, and George Morrison served in the Civil War. George Morrison was killed in the Red River campaign.

-Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson, Poweshiek and Iowa Counties, Iowa

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POWESHIEK COUNTY, IOWA

COUNTY SEAT - MONTEZUMA, IOWA

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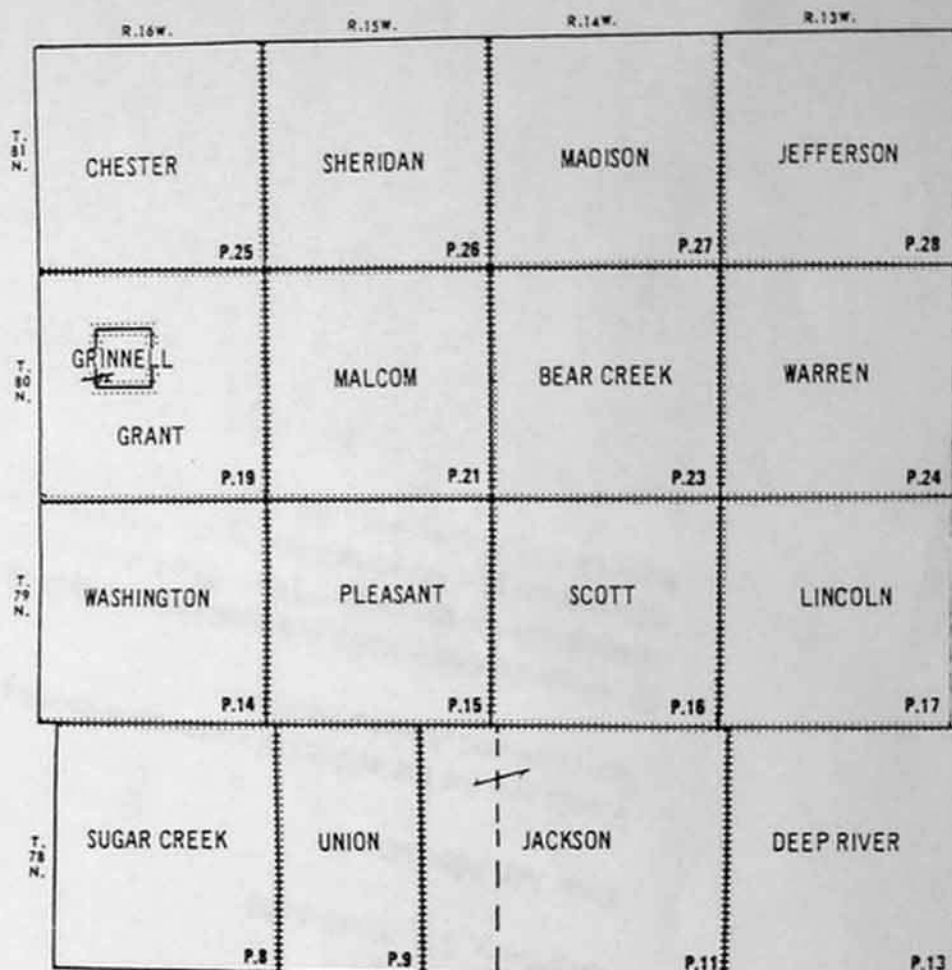
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See Page 3

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO TOWNSHIP MAPS

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LEGEND

CIVIL TWP. BORDER ————
CONG. TWP. BORDER - - - -



LEGEND FOR TOWNSHIP MAPS

INTERSTATE EXPRESSWAY		SCHOOL	
FEDERAL HIGHWAY		CEMETERY	
STATE HIGHWAY		FIRE TOWER	
COUNTY - STATE AID HIGHWAY		INCORPORATED CITY OR VILLAGE	
SHOVED HIGHWAY		CORPORATE UNIT LINE	
PAVED & BITUMINOUS ROAD		UNINCORPORATED CITY OR VILLAGE	
GRAVEL ROAD		SUBDIVISIONS OR AREAS OF SMALL TRACTS	
OTHER ROADS		CIVIL TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY	
TRAIL		PARK	
RAILROAD		GAME REFUGE, FOREST, WILDLIFE AREA	
DITCH		"T.W." MEANS "AND WIFE"	
CANAL		"T.H." MEANS "AND HUSBAND"	
RAILROAD OR SHEDDING		"T.L." MEANS "AND OTHERS"	
GROUP OF BUILDINGS		"S.C." MEANS "LAND CONTRACT"	
RURAL BUSINESS BUILDING		"S.L." MEANS "LIFE ESTATE"	
CHURCH		"S.U." MEANS "LIFE USE"	
		SCALE: 1 IN. = 1 MILE	
		HOOK MEANS SAME OWNER FOR BOTH PARCELS	

GENERAL INFORMATION

NOTICE: This book is published as a guide to the community. All data herein was gathered from the Official Public Records at the Courthouse and elsewhere. Due to continual sales and transfers of property it is impossible to guarantee 100% accuracy. The contents of this book are not intended for any legal use in sales, trades or transfers of land.

The Index Map above shows the various townships in the county as they are located geographically. Numerals on each township indicate the page number that particular map will appear in detail.

Turn to the INDEX TO OWNERS in the back of the book. To find the county whose name appears on the township maps. To find land owner, look up his name in the alphabetical index, which will show the section and page number of his land.

Name
ANTHONY, FLOYD Section Page
9 1

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY



The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

INSTITUTED JULY 4, 1876

ORGANIZED APRIL 30, 1889

Feb. 8, 1999

Mr. Warren D. Morrison
3801 Nocona Dr.
Granbury, TX 76049-5193

Re: correction of a family line

Dear Mr. Morrison,

Thank you for the additional materials regarding the family relationship between Nathaniel Morrison and Andrew Morrison.

Previous data received listed Andrew Morrison as the son of an ANDREW Morrison who was killed in the Revolutionary War. The Genealogy Committee of NSSAR has reviewed the information you submitted and agrees with the evidence provided by you that Andrew Morrison, born Oct 23, 1754, is the son of Nathaniel Morrison ~~who was killed in the Revolutionary War.~~

Inasmuch as we have no evidence in our file to support the previous relationship, we will "flag" those applications as incorrect. Future applicants will have to prove such relationship. We understand that the National DAR office has taken similar action.

Thank you for allowing the materials received from you on this family to be photocopied and purchased by others per written request for the current fee applicable at the time of such request.

We are always appreciative of those efforts of those who continue to help make our records here as accurate as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Morrison, for helping to make THIS family relationship as accurate as possible.

Sincerely,

Susan Acree
Staff Genealogist NSSAR

cc: Charles T. Galbraith, FACG
Genealogist General NSSAR



National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper, President General

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL — 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-5392

Genealogical Division
FAX # (202) 737-5703

July 2, 1998

Mr. Warren D. Morrison
3801 Nocona Drive
Granbury, TX 76049-5193

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Today, after our telephone conversation, I reviewed the records for Nathaniel and Andrew Morrison. I also reviewed the documentation that you submitted.

As a result of this review, I am happy to report a correction has been made to our records to prove that Andrew was the son of Nathaniel. All future applicants will have the benefit of your research for the Morrison family.

Also, in reviewing the documentation concerning the militia list for 1782 of Berkeley County, we concur that the listing was for military purposes. We have recorded the source for service on records. All future applicants will have the benefit of this research also. As an aside, when I reviewed your documentation today, I went to our library and found the original Templeton GRC compilation. It was right where we were "browsing the shelves". I can only think that the book was being reviewed by some patron while we were looking for it.

Finally, the younger Andrew is ready to be established as an ancestor in our Society.

Thank you again for your interest in the records of NSDAR. It was a pleasure meeting you and your grandson.

Sincerely,

Judith A. Zieg

Judith A. Zieg
Senior Staff Genealogist for Corrections

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To Proof and Evidence that Andrew Morrison and James Morrison are Brothers and the Sons of Nathaniel Morrison

Packet 1: Proof

- a) Nathaniel Morrison died in Berkeley County in 1806, leaving a will which names his wife, Thankful, and his children, which include Andrew and James Morrison. (page 5 and 6 of the *Book Descendants of Nathaniel Morrison of Virginia*)
 - b) A summary of Andrew Morrison's pension request of 1834 proves that Andrew Morrison spent his youth years in Berkeley County. The summary was prepared in 1915 by an independant party.
 - c) Information from the Book "*Descendants of Nathaniel Morrison of Virginia*" shows that the authors, Arthur C. Morrison and Col. Les Dunning concluded that Andrew was the son of Nathaniel Morrison, even without being aware of Andrew's pension request which proved he was from Berkeley County. (page 9 from the same book)
- The above proof was submitted with the application of Warren D. Morrison, National Number 148660.

Packet 2: Additional circumstantial evidence from four pension requests.

- a) The original pension request information from the files of Andrew Morrison, James Morrison, Daniel Taylor, and John Day, along with this writers typed interpetation is included. The pension requests are prefaced by a summary of pertinent information from the requests.
- b) Maps of the present Mill Point area of Pocahontas County are included. to show why the area is referred to as Augusta, Boutetort, and Greenbrier Counties.
- c) A copy of the *Pocahontas County Historical Society May 1992 Newsletter*, which describes Days Fort as being on Stampede Creek, and in an area called "**Little Levels**".

Packet 3: Information which connects the Taylor family of Clear Brook, Frederick County, VA with the Nathaniel Morrison family of southern Berkeley County, VA

- a) Part of a letter from Frank Taylor, (dated May 13, 1997) which describes the Taylor family of Clear Brook, Frederick County, VA. Daniel Taylor's birth date is Sept 1748, Jennett was born June 14, 1756, and Elizabeth Taylor was born March 31, 1760. Frank Taylor is presently compiling a book on his Taylor Family ancestors which will provide the source of this information.
- b) Page nine from Granville Price Morrison's book *Morrison Genealogy* which reports that Andrew Morrison married Elizabeth Taylor about 1776 at or near Winchester, VA.
- c) A report from Don C. Wood which verifies that the Nathaniel Morrison homestead during the 1770's was in southern Berkeley County approximately four miles from Clear Brook and within 12 miles of Winchester, in northern Frederick County.

Packet 4: Additional pertinent information.

- a) The death record of James Morrison, who died in Pocahontas County on July 7, 1858 with the notation that James was the son of Nathaniel and Thankful Morrison.
- b) A probable scenario by this writer that explains the sequence of events surrounding Andrew and James Morrison, as provided by the enclosed information.

prepared by: Warren D. Morrison

3801 Nocona Dr.
Granbury, TX 76049

October 7, 1915.

Mr. R. A. Horton,

The Preferred Life Insurance of America.

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Sir:

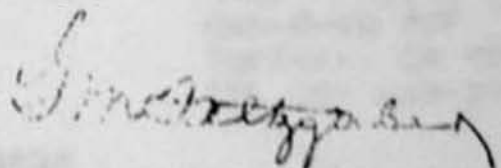
In response to your letter of the 30th ultimo, you are herewith furnished the history of the only person named Andrew Morrison, found on the Revolutionary War records of this Bureau.

In the Revolutionary War pension claim Rejected File No. 7,414, Andrew Morrison, stated that he was born October 24, 1754, and was a native of New York, that when a child he moved with his father (whose name is not given) to Berkeley County, Virginia, and resided in that County until 1781, when he settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he was living in 1835. He refers to his family but does not give any further data in regard to it.

He alleges that during one or two summers when the Indians were troublesome in that country that he went into John Day's fort and did guard duty there, this he thinks was about 1782.

His claim was rejected for lack of proof of six months' actual military service during the Revolution, as required by the Act of June 7, 1832, under which he applied for pension.

Very respectfully,



Commissioner.

DESCENDANTS
OF
NATHANIEL MORRISON
OF
VIRGINIA

INDEXED

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MORRISON OF VIRGINIA AND
SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

Book No -- 108

Alternate address

son/ 642 Marigold Court, Fremont, CA 94538

dau/ 2522 W Middlefield Rd, Mountain View, CA 94043

Compiled by
Arthur C Morrison
2125 N Olive Ave
~~Apt G-32~~ Apt 2
Turlock, CA 95380
TEL 209 668-3010

526

95382

NOTE : The content of this section was published in the 1920's by Granville Price Morrison. He stated that the ancestral immigrant was not known for Andrew Morrison b.1754 but a later descendant Mrs H M Bing (Elizabeth Morrison) in a DAR application claimed Andrew Morrison b.1733 was that immigrant ancestor. Since discovery of the 1806 will of Nathaniel Morrison b.ca 1730 it now appears reasonably certain that Andrew b.1754 was the second son of Nathaniel b.ca 1730.

There are several reasons but no established evidence for this assumption. Whether the record following is properly inserted we do not know:

1. The birthdate of Andrew b.1754 fits perfectly into the Nathaniel Morrison family. In his will Nathaniel refers to his two eldest sons Nathaniel and Andrew. We assume these two had received their inheritance when they moved to North Carolina and Augusta County, VA.
2. Andrew and his wife Elizabeth Taylor were married in Winchester, Frederick County which is near the Nathaniel home.
3. It may be coincidence but James Morrison son of Nathaniel married a Mrs Jane Taylor widow of a Rev War soldier and Andrew married Elizabeth Taylor.
4. There is a repetition of some of the Nathaniel and Thankful Morrison family names in the family of Andrew Morrison b.1754; viz: John, Thankful, Hannah, Andrew; also Jane wife of James.
5. It was traditional to name the first daughter after the paternal grandmother. In this case Thankful wife of Nathaniel b.ca 1730 would be the true grandmother.
6. My guess would be that James during his part time Rev. War service (four months per year 1779-80-81), lived with his older brother Andrew and his wife Elizabeth in Augusta County.
7. Both James b.1761 and Andrew b. 1754 took up permanent residence in lower Virginia and in adjoining counties;
Andrew in Botetourt County (later Greenbrier County) north of Lewisburg;

James in Augusta (later Pocahontas County), south of Marlinton.

It is a short distance between these locations and it would be logical to assume that the two brothers wanted to remain in touch.

- B. Granville P Morrison was of the opinion that Andrew (b.1754) was born in Frederick County, Virginia. Berkeley County where Nathaniel and Thankful lived was originally part of Frederick County. This is in line with our assumption that Andrew was a son of Nathaniel and born in either original Frederick County or later Berkeley County.

In collaboration with Leslie L Dunning of Kettering, Ohio, it is our assumption that Andrew Morrison b.1754 was the son of Nathaniel Morrison b.ca 1730.

LAST WILL OF NATHANIEL MORRISON
Will Book 4, Page 94.

I Nathaniel Morrison of Berkeley County Virginia Being now advanced in years and calling to mind the uncertainty of time do make and declare this Instrument of Writing to be my last Will and Testament Hereby revoking and annulling others of every kind heretofore made and this only to be of any force or Authority And to be as followeth

First I will & desire that all my Just debts & funeral expenses be Speedily and punctually paid after my decease by Executors Herein after Mentioned and Appointed,

Secondly I have given to my two Eldest Sons Nathaniel and Andrew Morrison All that part of my Estate that I intended to give them and they are Seized of the Same at this time or the Value thereof also my son John Morrison have Received all that Share of my Estate that I designed to give him,

Thirdly I will and bequesth unto my son Jesse Morrison and to his Heirs or Assigns all that tract of Land whereon he now Lives according to the Survey that I purchased from Zadoc Willett with all and every of his appurtenances,

Fourthly I will and bequeath unto my son James Morrison twenty pounds in movable property according to the Appraisalment of three Judicious men,

Fifthly, I will and bequeath unto my Son Richard Morrison part of the tract of Land whereon I now Live to be laid as follows Beginning at a Hickory in the line of Jno Heaton at the North point of my Land thence with Said Line and my Line to a White oak Corner Thence Southwardly to a Small black oak bush near the garden Thence to a Small white oak in the Line thence along the Line Lane Eastwardly to a Marked white oak at the Corner of a fence Thence down the Draft leaving the Spring to the Right hand to the line of the Survey I bought from Weaver Then with that Line Lewis's Line Then with the Several Corners of Lewis's Line & my original Line to the beginning with all Appurtenances within Said Lines to him my Said Son Richard Morrison his Heirs or Assigns for Ever I will and bequeath unto my dear Wife during her Life and to my Daughter Hannah Morrison during her Life All the remainder of the tract of Land wheron I now Live together with that part not already Devised of the Survey I bought from Jacob Weaver and not yet conveyed to me After the Decease of my Dear Wife and my Daughter Hannah Morrison it is also my desire that my Son Richard Morrison Shall have the Land devised to them to him his Heirs or Assigns forever,

Also my personal Estate not already included & devised I will and bequeath to my Said Wife thankful for her Life And to my Daughter Hannah during her Life

I will my Son David Morrison no more of my Estate than he has had

I have also Gave my Daughter Deborah and Sarah all that I

tend

I do hereby Appoint and Authorize my Sons Jesse & Richard Morrison my Executors this my last will and Testament, Revoking all others. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this fifteenth day of March Eighteen Hundred & Six

In presence of us

George Boltz

Peter Custer

(Seal)

Valentine Korob

Nathaniel

his mark

Nthn Morson

Morrison

At a Court held for Berkeley County the 22nd day of September 1806

This last will and Testament of Nathan Morrison Decd was proved by the oaths of George Boltz and Peter Custer two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded Jesse Morrison personally Appeared in Court and refused to take upon himself the Burthen of the execution thereof And on the Motion of Richard Morrison the other executor therein named who made oath according to Law Certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form giving Security Whereupon he together with Security entered into and acknowledged a Bond conditioned as the Law Directs

Teste

D. Hunter C B C.

This certified copy was provided by Don C. Wood, Martinsburg, WV on 1 June 1978.

INFORMATION FROM REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION REQUESTS

The Revolutionary War pension system was expanded on June 7, 1832 to include men who had served at frontier forts for protection against Indians, during the period of the Revolutionary War. The following four men applied for pensions as a result of that change.

Andrew Morrison (R-7414, original application was not in his file, however, two letters dated February, 1835 were there--request rejected)

Andrew was born October 24, 1754 in New York State, and lived his youth in Berkeley County, Virginia. He moved to Greenbrier County in an area now called Pocahontas County, where he served at Day's Fort for two summers in the time period 1779 to 1782. He lived three miles from Day's Fort. George R. Gilliland assisted in the preparation of his pension request. Andrew's reference to moving in 1787 might have been when he moved from the Mill Point area to the Frankford area.

From other sources: Andrew was born Oct 23, 1754 and married Elizabeth Taylor at or near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia about 1776. Andrew is named in the will of Nathaniel Morrison of Berkeley County.

James Morrison (R-7421, applied Feb 13, 1834--request denied)

James was born in 1761 in Berkeley County, Virginia. He served with John Day at a stockade in Augusta County, later Pocahontas County. The stockade was located on Stamping Creek, and a secondary garrison, 6 to 7 miles away on Locus Creek, is mentioned. He served in the summers of 1779-80-81, under the command of Capt. George Clendenen. He moved back to Berkeley County in 1784 until 1787 when he returned to Augusta (Greenbrier) County.

From other sources: James' death certificate shows he was born Oct 5, 1761, the son of Nathaniel and Thankful Morrison. James is listed as a son of Nathaniel in Nathaniel's will. James was first married to Mrs. Jane Taylor, and he named a daughter (by his second wife) Jennette. Day's Fort is located on Stamping creek in an area called Little Levels. He has been accepted as a patriot by the DAR. By comparing wording and format of James' application with another application prepared by George R. Gilliland, it is apparant that George R. Gilliland also helped James prepare his pension request.

Daniel Taylor (S-17137, applied May 1833, pension of \$40 per year approved.)

Daniel was born in New Jersey and lived his youth near Winchester, Frederick County Virginia. He was in the area of present Pocahontas County in the early 1770's and participated in an Indian Battle at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River in 1774. In 1776 he helped build Fort Defiance "at a place called little levels" under the command of Captain John Cook, where he served six summers until the end of the Revolutionary War, when he returned to near Winchester for 2 or 3 years, then back to Greenbrier County for a couple of years, then moved to Kentucky and later Missouri. He stated that Fort Defiance was 14 miles from Fort Donaldson.

From other sources: Daniel Taylor lived in Clearbrook, Virginia which is five miles from Winchester and two miles from Berkeley County. He had two sisters, Elizabeth, born Mar 31, 1760, and Jennett, born June 14, 1756. Daniel Taylor owned land in the Mill Point area of now Pocahontas County. No record has been found of Fort Defiance,

and because of the reference to Capt. John Cook and little levels, it is believed to be the fort known as Day's Fort, or the secondary stockade mentioned in James Morrison's request.

John Day (applied July 9, 1833, pension approved.)

John Day lived in Botetourt County during the Revolutionary War. He fought Indians in the Battle of Point Pleasant under Capt Paxton. He served at a fort in Botetourt County under Captain Cook. Day's Fort and Ellis' Fort were both mentioned in the pension request. He served with Lieut. George Clendenon. He reported Day's Fort was 23 miles from Fort Donaldson.

From other sources: Day's Fort is located near Mill Point on Stamping Creek and in an area called Little Levels. In March, 1781, George Clendening was appointed Captain to replace Captain Cook, who resigned. In April, 1781 John Day was cited for inciting an insurrection in the militia. The Little Levels area was in Augusta and Botetourt Counties before it became Greenbrier County, and later Pocahontas County.

Conclusions: Information found in the pension requests is strong circumstantial evidence that these four men lived in the same area in present Pocahontas County, and would have to have been acquainted. Andrew and James Morrison were proven to be brothers in Nathaniel Morrison's will, and this information is evidence that these brothers have the same background and are the James and Andrew who were named in the will. (Not detailed here is the similarity of Andrew's children's names to those of his siblings). There is evidence that Andrew Morrison married Daniel Taylor's sister Elizabeth, and when they started their family, they left Berkeley County, with brother James Morrison (age 17), to the Mill Point area of present Pocahontas County where Daniel Taylor was already located. Daniel Taylor and James Morrison both left Greenbrier County after the Revolutionary War for their previous homes, which were probably close together, and a Taylor family researcher has theorized that Daniel's sister Jennett, had married a cousin named Taylor and who was killed in the Revolutionary War, leaving Jennett a widow. The Taylor family researcher has further theorized that James married the widow, who has been recorded as Mrs. Jane Taylor. There were two letters in Andrew Morrison's pension file, one of which alludes to his arrival in the Mill Point area in 1787. This would suggest that Andrew Morrison might have left the area about the same time as James Morrison and Daniel Taylor, and that they returned to Greenbrier County about the same time.

Based on the above, it is now established that Andrew Morrison (born 1754) is the son of Nathaniel Morrison. It is almost a certainty that Andrew married Elizabeth Taylor of Clearbrook, Virginia, who was a brother of Daniel Taylor. Consideration must be given to the theory that the brothers Andrew and James Morrison married Taylor sisters, Elizabeth and Jennett (Jane).

Warren D. Morrison
3801 Nocona Dr.
Granbury, TX 76049

Andrew Morrison's Pension Request
An Interview with W. G. Singleton
January 25, 1835

Andrew Morrison--Applicant

I the undersigned Andrew Morrison, being called on by W. G. Singleton, agent of the War Department for a statement of my service as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and of my age give the following to wit. I am a native of New York, and was 80 years old the 24th of October last. When a child, I moved with my father to Berkeley County, Virginia, and resided in that county until (I think) the year 1787, when I settled in Greenbrier County. Whilst residing in Berkeley County, I was drafted for a six months tour of duty and hired a substitute who served out the six months--I think in the summer 1782, and after I settled in Greenbrier County, myself and family lived in John Day's Fort 3 miles from my residence. I was forted for one summer only and only part of that summer. I went in the Fort voluntarily and staid there all the time guarding the Fort--I don't think I was quite three months in the Fort--the foregoing is all the service I done. D. W Sluth was my declaration [taker] to whom I gave the same statement in substance I now give--except I said nothing to Sluth about my hiring a substitute in Berkeley County. I swear to my declaration at my own house, am unable at this this time, have been [unable] and still am to go to Lewisburg the county, seat.--I agreed to give Sluth the backdraws, "Sluth & Gillilan seemed to be getting Pensions together". My declaration was read to me the one now read and is not the same that Sluth read to me. In witness of all above I hereto subscribe my name. Jan'y 25, 1835.

Andrew Morrison

witness

[
R. Woods

A copy

W. G. Singleton

Feb 12th 1835

**Andrew Morrison's Pension Request Letter
to Clarify Information
Given In An Interview Three Days Earlier**

Andrew Morrison of the County of Greenbrier and State of Virginia do hereby certify that **I moved into that portion of County now know as Pocahontas County in the year 1779,** or thereabouts. During the time of the troubles with the indians in the first settlement of that County, and upon any invasion by the indians, was always ready to defend the County against any such invasion, during two summers seasons, and for my own security, went into fort and remained fortified for part of a summer season and in my declaration when making application for pension for said services, I claimed the said two Summers Seasons; but having a few days ago been interrogated by a certain Mr. Singleton with regard to the statements made in my declaration, I became somewhat confused, and stated to him that I only claimed pay in my declaration for one Summer Seasons Services, when in fact, upon reflection, I recollect that I claimed for two Summer Seasons Services, as above stated--and I will also further state that when my application was made for a pension, George R. Gillilan signed the necessary certificate after qualifying me, and there was no bargain between the said Gillilan and myself whatever, by which the said Gillilan was to receive any compensation---In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this 28th Jany, 1835.

Teste

James Mathews

James Bright

John H. McMillion

Andrew Morrison (initials)

On the 13th day of February, 1834 appeared before me Thomas Hill a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County James Morrison aged seventy three years a resident of the said County of Pocahontas and State aforementioned who being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions made by the Act of Congress 7th June 1832.

That in the spring of 1779-80-81 in the County of Augusta in the State of Virginia, he volunteered under the **command of Captain George Clendenen** and served against the Indians from about the first of May each year until the fall.

That the nature of his services and the cause of his volunteering was as followeth:

That owing to the hostilities and the depredations committed by the Indians on the inhabitants of Western Virginia, Government ordered sufficient number of men to be kept in garrison for the defense under Military authority--That those who would volunteer to come in this capacity was exempt from being drafted to go out to perform other services.

That according he volunteered and served.....was stationed in a **garrison on Stamping Creek** a branch of Greenbrier River then in the County of Augusta, Virginia in that part of what is now the County of Pocahontas.

That the Company in which he belonged was divided and part was **stationed** in Garrison near Locus Creek **a distance of six or seven miles from the first Garrison** where the balance of the company and himself was stationed.

That the men that was stationed with him was **John Day** John Johnson William Hews Charles [K] and others to the number of about twenty men.

That the nature of his services were to remain in Garrison for its defense in case of attack by the Indians--and scouting to go out on spying parties to watch places that the Indians were most likely to attempt to pass into the interior settlements and in case of any discovery or sign of Indians to apprise the neighborhood and to call out from other stations to arrest their progress.

That during the time he was thus employed he well recollects in the vicinity where he served of the murder and taken prisoner of many of his neighbors. The families of George Smith, Thos [Dissinger], Bridger [Brothers], and others.

That he served in this capacity at least Four months in each year above named (that is 1779-1780-1781) without following any civil pursuit.

1st. **In Berkeley County Virginia in the year 1761.**

2. I have my name recorded in a Bible.

3. **In Augusta County Virginia until the year 1784 he moved to Berkeley County Va-- from thence he returned in 1787 to Augusta County this now Greenbrier County where I have lived ever since and do yet live.**

4. Volunteered

5. Col Samuel Lewis

6. He never received a written discharge.

He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or an annuity except the present and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any State only on that of the agency in the State of Virginia. Sworn to and subscribed this day and year aforesaid.

(signed) James Morrison

Pension Application of
Daniel Taylor
May, 15, 1833

State of Missouri /
County of Montgomery / , On this ____ day of May in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty three, personally in open court, before the judge of the Circuit Court of the County of Montgomery aforesaid now sitting Daniel Taylor, a resident of Lewiston Township in the said county and state, aged about eighty four who being first duly sworn according to law doeth make the following statement in addition to the one which he has heretofore made in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress dated 7th of June, 1832 for the relief of soldiers of the revolution. That he was, he thinks, in the year 1774 in a battle which was fought near the mouth of the Great Kanawha between the colonial forces under the command of General Lewis and the Indians, that he was then a married man, that he was born in Jersey about forty miles from the City of New York in the year 1748 on the 18th of September according to the record of his birth which was in his father's Bible from which he copied it, that his father when this affiant was still quite young removed to **Frederick County, Virginia, near Winchester, that this affiant remained there until he had become a man** and there learned his trade of house carpenter, that he removed from there to **Greenbrier River to a settlement** ____ there and remained there 12 years, having married there and it was some few years after his removal to this settlement that the revolutionary war broke out, the settlement on Greenbrier at this time was small and could not produce more than thirty or forty men and was far from its distance from the interior and the proximity to the wilderness extremely exposed to danger from the Indians inhabiting to west and south who were generally Hostile to the Americans in this situation. The inhabitants of the settlement were organized into militia under the command of one **John Cook** and this affiant in conjunction with the rest of the command of **Captain Cook** erected a fort a place called **the little levels** within one mile and a half of Greenbrier River and gave it the name of Fort Defiance, that the fort was built in the year seventy six and from the time of its erection this affiant was engaged during nearly the whole every summer for six years under the command of Captain Cook in spying, guarding the fort, and ranging during this time several of the men were killed by the Indians but the fort was not attacked, being on an ____ in open ground, the Indians, its seemed, were unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers of an open attack. A Fort within about **14 miles from Fort Defiance** was attacked by about 300 Indians but was successfully defended, **this was Fort Donaldson**—during the six years that this affiant was engaged in guarding and defending Fort Defiance and the neighboring settlement, he assisted on several occasions to equip young men of the settlement who were desirous to partake in the defence of their country against the British invaders, tho he never went himself and ____ it was the desire of the government that the fort and the settlement on Greenbrier should be maintained and the people of the settlement accordingly received a message said to come from the board of war requesting them to maintain their position and promising them that their services rendered in its defense and protection should be accounted as service rendered the government in the line of the Continental Army. This

affiant after remaining at Fort Defiance _____ years or thereabouts returned to the neighborhood of Winchester where he remained some three or four years and then moved back to Greenbrier and after a couple of years moved to Kentucky where he resided part the time near Bardstown in the _____ and after remaining there some twenty years he removed to this county where he has remained since and expects to die---It is impossible for this affiant to state the number of months or years that he was engaged in active service in defence of his county, but he thinks that this ought not to preclude him from receiving something from his government with which to smooth his way to the grave. And in his circumstances anything would be much better than nothing at all---his extreme age has affected his memory but he believes he is very safe in saying he must have engaged in actual service under Captain Cook for at least one year, as the greater part of each summer for six years was occupied by him in the summer for six years was occupied by him in _____ or at the fort as he before said---this affiant states that the other officers of the company were George Clendenon Lieut. and John McNeil Ensign---that he himself a private for the greater part of the time acting as a spy---that he was a volunteer in all of his service and never got a discharge but each one went his ways when the war was over---this affiant does not know of any one living by whom he is able to prove the services mentioned above---he is known to several persons who are now in this state and many in Kentucky, who have known him for many years, but they are out of his reach and he is obliged to resort to his neighbors in this county for the only testimonials of his character and reputation of his revolutionary services which he is abler to produce amongst these he named Nathaniel Dryden, Amon Kibbe, and Jacob L Sharp

this affiant further states that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state or of the United States and that he has never made any application for a pension _____ present---and hereby relinquishes all claim to pension or annuity for or on account of revolutionary services Save what he seeks by this petition and which may be granted him under the law of the seventh of June last---this affiant believes that he has stated all that he knows material in this application and further saith not.

Daniel Taylor

Questions put by the court to applicant with his answers thereto-----What evidence have you of your age and where you were born? Answer I have already stated all I know on that subject-----What officer discharged you and where is your discharge? Answer I cannot say that I was discharged at all nor did I ever receive a written discharge for further answer I refer to what I before have said---Question? State what officers were known to you and were engaged in same service with you? Answer In addition to those I have already named I knew none at Fort Defiance, there were no general officers there. Question----- State in what battles or skirmishes you were engaged? Answer-I was engaged in no battles, the nature of the services was not likely to produce any unless the fort was attacked and being for the most part a spy where out it was my business to gain information of the enemy. Question Name the country through which you marched and so forth? Answer---When absent from the fort on spying service I touched at no known points---the country was a wilderness unknown but to hunters and savages. Question- Where did you live when called into service? and where served the

war--and how were you called into service? Answer- I have before answered all I know on the subject.

The rest of the application attests to Daniel Taylor's character by N. Drysdale, Amos Kibbe, and Jacob L. Sharp, and signed by the Judge, P. H. McBride, and Jacob L. Sharp, Clerk, and is dated 15th May in the year 1833.

Pension Request of John Day

July 13, 1833

State of Tennessee On this 9th day of July 1833 Personally appeared before
Jefferson County me Thomas Snoddy one of the acting Justices of the Peace in
and for the said County of Jefferson in the State aforesaid John Day Senior, a resident of
the said County of Jefferson in said state of Tennessee. Aged ninety one years. Who
being sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration. in order
to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed the 7th day of June, 1832.---That
he entered the service of the united States under the following officers as named and
services as he states.

Statement showing the service of John Day Senior of Jefferson County,
Tennessee.

*A chart is inserted here which shows his officers in two stages, 1768-77 when he
fought in the battle of Point Pleasant under Capt Paxton, and 1777-1781 when he served
as an Indian spy under [Captain] Cook.*

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present.
and declare that my name is not on the pension Roll of the Agency of the State.

Question 1. Where and in what year were you born?

Ans. I was born on the 30th day of June 1742 as I believe and in Bucks
County in Pennsylvania.

Question 2. Have you any record of your age, and if so where is it?

Ans. My age is recorded in a Big bible and here present.

Question 3. Where were you living when you entered the service: where do you
now live?

Ans. I lived in Botetort County in Virginia on the waters of the Greenbrier
River when I volunteered into the service, under Captain Paxton. And
I lived in said County when I was appointed and Indian Spy **under
Captain Cook**, and I lived still in that part during the Revolutionary War,
and after that I moved to Jefferson County, Tennessee about four years
after Cornwallis was taken and have lived here ever since. It was first
Greene County And I now live in Jefferson County in the State of
Tennessee and have lived in this county more than Forty Years, or what is
now Jefferson County.

Quest. 4. How were you called into service: Were you drafted, did you volunteer
or were you a substitute and if a substitute for whom?

Ans. I volunteered and went under Captain Paxton and went to the point
against the Indians. The Shawnee Indians.

Quest. 5. State the names of some of the Regular Officers who were with the
troops where you served, such continental and Militia Regiments as
you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your service.

Ans. The Shawnee Indians had come into Botetort County in the said state
of Virginia and killed my brother David Day and taken my mother and
Two Sisters, Sally Day and martha Day prisoners, and also took Some
other property and made for their Towns. The first night the Indians

camped on a mountain between Cape Capen and Cedar Creek, and at that camp killed my mother Susan Day. (formerly Susan Wyley. daughter of James Wyley as I understand). And Captain [] raised twenty men of which I was one. We followed said Indians, and when we came to the Indian Camp aforesaid, and there lay my mother dead, and Striped naked, her head skinned: and we lifted her and laid her between two rocks and laid some rocks over her. And We followed on after the Indians. and the second day came in sight of them at their Camp. and I raised my gun to Shoot one of them. and just as I was about to draw Trigger, I saw one of my sisters rise up right before the muzzle of my gun between me and the Indian. And I was so alarmed at seeing my sister rise up right before my gun that I involuntarily hollowed which so alarmed the Indians that they broke and run, leaving the prisoners, and what they had at the Camp, and run with all their might. And we got the prisoners and what property the Indians left at the camp, and brought all safe to the Fort.

After this I volenteered as stated above, under Captain Paxton, and marched to the Point at the mouth of New river. I went as Ensign under Capt. Paxton, and in Company with Captain Hall, Col. Dickson, and other officers not recollected---There was a large supply of [] Beeves took along for rations perhaps 150, and a number of pack horses. We marched Slowly until we came to the Point. Here we met with Capt. Hann, Major McDonel, Capt Arbuckle, and other officers not remembered. While at the point one White man was killed and Four Indians.

I cannot exactly Tell When we left home on this Campaign as I have no papers to help my memory, but it was in Warm weather and suppose it to be in the later part of the summer or fall of 1776, and returned home Towards the next Spring, and cannot tell the exact time we were on this expedition, but consider that it must at least be three months, and I think it likely it might be more than three months---If I got any discharge I have lost it in moving from one part to another, and cannot tell what became of it.---And do not recollect that I Received any pay for Said Services.

While at the Point I recollect there was Capt. Renon and Capt. Alexander Hamilton, and I served a part of the time under Capt. Hamilton before I left the Station at the Point.

After I returned home the Indians were still Troublesome about Ellis' Fort and Day's Fort during the remainder of the British War and after it, And Captain Cook appointed me to range, as a Spy in Botetout County and around the forts to discover if there was any Indian Sign in these parts, and under this appointment I acted during the remainder of the British War and some time after it was over,--the Indians were not at War So as to keep the people forced all the time, but I consider that the times that I was acting as Indian Spy, in that time, would amount to about one year

and six months but think the time if added together would be more than one year and six months that I was on duty as and Indian Spy on the Waters of Greenbrier River in Virginia. While I was a Spie John Bridger and James Bridger were killed by Indians. Scalped and Striped within a mile and a half of the Fort, and I was near falling into the hands of Indians, while helping others to escape from them. And in this time the Indians attacked **Donley's fort 23 miles from Day's fort**. Took five prisoners and killed one man named Whenny Drennan, the Indians got off with the prisoners. The Indians killed several other White persons at Donley's fort, killed a great many of the Stock and destroyed other property. The Indians would mostly leave that part in the fall, and the people would then move home out of the forts, and in the Spring the Indians would return and do mischief in the [frontiers]. and then the people would Fort. This was the common practice of the Indians during the British War. The Indians in them parts were So Troublesome that as I under stood the militia were left to guard the forts in these parts and not called to go fight the British.

Quest 6.

Did you ever receive a commission, and if so by whom was it Signed and what has become of it

Answ.

I received an Ensign's commission From the Committee of Safety for the Colony of Virginia dated at Williamsburg in October the 11th day in the year 1775, signed by Edm Pendeton, John Page, Thos. Lud: Lee, P. Carrington, Dudley Diggs, J [] which commission is now here present with the following entry on the back of it, "At a Committee held for Botetourt County the 23rd Day of March 1776. I do hereby certify that the within named John Day Took the oath required by Convention.
(Signed) David Mayer.

And on the 24th Day of June 1778 I took the oath of allegiance and fidelity, as directed by an act of General Assembly. Sworn to before Geo. Poage, a Justice of the peace at the time in Boutourt County, Which certificate is here present.

Quest 7

State the names of persons to shom you are known in your present neighborhood, and Who can Testify of you Character for veracity, and good behaviour, your Services as a Soldier in the revolution.
The Revd. Elihu Milliken and John McFarland, Jnr., also the Rev. Ephraim Moore.

Answ.

John Day Senr.
Sworn and subscribed before me this Ninth Day of July, AD 1833.
Thos. Snoddy
Justice of the Peace

The remainder of the application was two witnesses who attested to John Day's character, They were Ephraim Moore, Clergyman, and John McFarland, Jnr.

Rev. and 1812
Wars Section
MXX/ccl

May 10, 1929

Dr. R.K. Adair
Cartersville
Georgia

Sir:

I advise you from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim, S.17137, it appears that Daniel Taylor was born, September 18, 1748, in Jersey, about forty miles from New York City.

When still quite young, he moved with his father, name not shown, and settled near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, where he remained until he was grown. From there he went to a settlement on the Greenbrier River, where he married, name of wife not given, and where he resided when, in 1774, he was in a battle near the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, between the American Colonial forces under General Lewis and the Indians.

In 1776, while serving with the Virginia Troops under Captain John Cook, he assisted in the construction of Fort Defiance; from 1776, he was engaged during nearly the whole of every summer for the next six years in spying,

guarding Fort Defiance, and ranging.

After the Revolution he returned to Winchester, Virginia, remained there three or four years, went back to Greenbrier for a couple of years, then settled near Bardstown, Kentucky, where he remained for twenty years; then removed to Lewiston Township, Montgomery County, Missouri, where he resided when he was allowed pension on his application executed May 8, 1833.

No reference is made to children.

Respectfully,

E. V. MORGAN
Acting Commissioner.

The following information is presented as proof that Andrew Morrison of Greenbrier County (W) Virginia served in the Militia during the period of the Revolutionary War.

1. Andrew served two summers at Day's Fort in defense of Indian raids (summers apparently were the only times the Indians were actively raiding).
2. Day's Fort was considered a Militia Post for the following reasons:
 - a. The Indian defense fort was under military authority, commanded by a Captain.
 - b. Men volunteering for duty defending against Indians were exempt from other military duties.
 - c. Andrew Morrison, James Morrison and John Day all served at Day's Fort and all applied for pensions for service during the Revolutionary War (After pension requirements were changed by an Act of Congress June 7, 1832). John Day received a pension, but both Andrew Morrison and James Morrison's requests were denied because they could not prove the required six months service.
 - d. James Morrison and John Day have been accepted as Patriots by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and are listed in the Centennial Edition of their book of Patriots.

The above information was found in sworn statements made in pension requests found in the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm files in the Fort Worth, Texas branch, but would be available at other locations. Pension request cited were made by and sworn to by:

Andrew Morrison, born October 24, 1754 in New York State

James Morrison, born October 5, 1761 In Berkeley County, Virginia

John Day, born June 30, 1742 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania

The May, 1992 issue of the Pocahontas County Historical Society Newsletter featured an article about the Forts in Pocahontas County. Day's Fort, also known as Cackley's Fort, was described as being a stockade on Stampede Creek.

The southern area of Pocahontas County was originally in Augusta County (1738), Botetourt County (1769), then became Montgomery County (1776), and later Greenbrier County (1777), before becoming Pocahontas County (1822).

Information from the Nathional Archives File
On the Pension Request of Andrew Morrison of
Greenbrier County, Virginia

I, Andrew Morrison of the County of Greenbrier and State of Virginia do hereby certify that I moved in that portion of County now known as Pocahontas County in the year 1779 or thereabouts, during the time of troubles with the indians in the first settlement of that County, and upon any invasion by the indians was always ready to defend the County against any such invasion, during the two summers seasons, and for my own security went into fort and remained forted for part of a summer season; and in my declaration when making application for pension for said services, I claimed the said two Summer Seasons: but having a few days ago been interogated by a certain Mr. Singleton with regards to the statements made in my declaration, I became somewhat confused, and stated to him that I only claimed pay in my declaration for one Summer Seasons Service, when in fact, upon reflection, I recollect that I claimed for two summers Seasons Services, as above stated--and I will also further state that when my application was made for a pension, George R. Gillilan signed the necessary certificate after qualifying me, and there was no bargain between the said Gillilan and myself whatever, by which the said Gillilan was to receive any compensation---In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand Seal the 28th day of Februry 1835.

Teste

Mason Mathews

Jesse Bright

John _ McMillion

Andrew Morrison

[There was no pension application in Andrew Morrison's file that was in a format like the other applications, although it appears it was referred to by reference to the application for pension signed by George R. Gillilan. Other correspondence in his file noted he was born in New York State and moved to Berkeley County, Virginia at an early age. His birth date was October 24, 1754. The other correspondence also claims that he lived 3 miles from Days Fort, where he served. This and other similarities to James Morrison makes it probable that Andrew and James were brothers, and both were the sons of Nathaniel Morrison. Postscript by Warren D. Morrison]

State of Virginia
Pocahontas County

Pension Application
James Morrison
Feb 13, 1834

On the 13th day of February, 1834 appeared before me Thomsas Hill a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County James Morrison aged seventy three years a resident of the said County of Pocahontas and State aforementioned who being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions made by the Act of Congress 7th June 1832.

That in the spring of 1779-80-81 in the County of Augusta in the State of Virginia, he volunteered under the Command of Capt George Clendenen and served against the Indians from about the first of May each year until the fall.

That the nature of his services and the cause of his volunteering was as followeth:

That owing to the hostilities and the depredations committed by the Indians on the inhabitants of Western Virginia, Government ordered sufficient number of men to be kept in garrison for the defense under Military authority--That those who would volunteer to come in this capacity was exempt from being drafted to go out to perform other services.

That according he volunteered and served....was stationed in a garrison on Stamping Creek a branch of Greenbrier River then in the County of Augusta, Virginia in that part of what is now the County of Pocahontas.

That the Company in which he belonged was divided and part was stationed in Garrison near Locus Creek a distance of six or seven miles from the first Garrison where the balance of the company and himself was stationed.

That the men that was stationed with him was John Day John Johnson William Hews Charles (K__?) and others to the number of about twenty men

That the nature of his services were to remain in Garrison for its defense in case of attack by the Indians--and scouting to go out on spying parties to watch places that the Indians were most likely to attempt to pass into the interior settlements and in case of any discovery or sign of Indians to apprise the neighborhood and to call out from other stations to arrest their progress.

That during the time he was thus employed he well recollects in the vicinity where he served of the murder and taken prisoner of many of his neighbors. The families of George Smith, Thos (Dissinger?) Bridger (Brothers?) and others.

That he served in this capacity at least Four months in each year above named (that is 1779-80-81) without following any civil pursuit.

- 1st In Berkeley County Virginia in the year 1761
2. I have my name recorded in a Bible.
3. In Augusta County Virginia until the year 1784 he moved to Berkely County Va--from thence he returned in 1787 to Augusta County this now Greenbrier County where I have lived ever since and do yet live.

4. Volunteered

5. Col Samuel Lewis

6. He never received a written discharge.

He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or an annuity except the present and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any State only on that of the agency in the State of Virginia.

Sworn to and subscribed this day and year aforesaid

(signed) James Morrison

Pension Request of John Day
Pocahontas County, VA.

State of Tennessee On this 9th day of July 1833 Personally
Jefferson County appeared before me Thomas Snoddy
one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of
Jefferson in the State aforesaid John Day Senior. a resident of the
said County of Jefferson in said state of Tennessee. Aged ninety one
years, Who being sworn according to law, doth on his oath
make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of
the act of Congress passed the 7th day of June, 1832.----That he
entered the service of the united States under the following officers
as named and Services as he States.

Statement Showing the Service of John Day Senior of Jeffer
son County, Tennessee.

CHART SHOWING DATES, YEARS OF SERVICE, RANK OF
APPLICANT, NAME AND RANK OF GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS,
BATTLES IN WHICH CLAIMANT WAS ENGAGED, PLACE OF ABODE WHEN
CLAIMANT ENTERED THE SERVICE, COUNTRY THRU WHICH HE
MARCHED, EVIDENCE BY WHICH CLAIMANT SUPPORTS HIS
DECLARATION.

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or an
annuity except the present, and declare that my name is not on the
pension Roll of the Agency of the State.

Quest 1. Where and in what year were you born?

Answ. I was born the 30th day of June 1742 as I believe
and in Bucks County in Pennsylvania.

Quest 2. Have you any record of your age, and if so where is it?

Answ. My age is recorded in a Big bible and here present.

Quest 3. Where were you living when you entered the service; where
have you lived Since the revolutionary war, and where do
you now live?

Answ. I lived in Botetort County in Virginia on the waters of
Greenbrier River when I volunteered into the service, under
Captain Paxton, And I lived in said County when I was
appointed an Indian Spy under Captain Cook, and I lived
still in that part during the Revolutionary War, and after
that I moved to Jefferson County, Tennessee about four years
after Cornwallis was taken and have lived here ever since It
was first Greene County And I now live in Jefferson County
in the State of Tennessee and have lived in this county more
than Forty Years, or in what is now Jefferson County.

Quest 4. How were you called into Service; Were you drafted, did you
volunteer, or were you a substitute and if a substitute for
whom?

Ans. I volunteered and went under Captain Paxton and went to the point against the Indians. The Shawnee Indians. Quest. 5. State the names of some of the Regular Officers who were with the troops where you served, such continental and Militia Regiments as you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your service.

Ans. The Shawnee Indians had come into Botetort County in the said state of Virginia and killed my brother David Day and taken my mother and Two Sisters, Sally Day and martha Day prisoners, and also took Some other property and made for their Towns. The first night the Indians camped on a mountain between Cape Capen and Cedar Creck, and at that Camp killed my mother Susan Day, (formerly Susan Wyley, daughter of James Wyley as I understand). And Capt (_?_) Raised twenty men, of which I was one. We followed said Indians, and when we came to the Indian Camp afore said, there lay my mother dead, and Striped naked, her head skined; and we lifted her and laid her between two rocks and laid some rocks over her. And We followed on after the Indians, and the second day came in sight of them at their Camp, and I raised my gun to Shoot one of them, and just as I was about to draw Trigger, I saw one of my sisters rise up right before the muzzle of my gun between me and the Indian. And I was so alarmed at seeing my sister rise up right before my gun that I involuntarily hollowed, which so alarmed the Indians that they broke and run, leaving the prisoners, and what they had at the Camp, and run with all their might, And we got the prisoners, and what property the Indians left at the camp, and brought all safe to the fort.

After this I volunteered as stated above, under Capt. Paxton, and marched to the Point at the mouth of New river, I went as Ensign under Capt Paxton, and in Company with Captain Hall, Col. Dickson, and other officers not recollected--There was a large supply of (_?_) Beeves took along for Rations perhaps 150, and a number of pack horses. We marched Slowly until we came to the Point. Here we met with Genl. Hann, Major McDon el, Capt. Arbuckle, and other officers not remembered. While at the point one White man was killed and Four Indians.

I cannot exactly Tell When we left home on this Cam

paign as I have no papers to help my memory, but it was in Warm weather and suppose it to be in the latter part of the Summer or fall of 1776, and returned home Towards the next Spring, and cannot tell the exact time we were on this expedition, but consider that it must at least be three months, and I think it likely it might be more then three months--If I got any discharge I have lost it in moving from one part to another, and cannot tell what became of it.--And do not recollect that I Received any pay for Said Services.

While at the Point I recollect there was Capt. Renon and Captain Alexander Hamilton, and I served a part of the time under Capt. Hamilton before I left the Station at the Point.

After I returned home the Indians were still Troublesome about Ellis' fort and Day's fort during the remainder of the British War and after it. And Captain Cook appointed me to range, as a Spy in Botetout County and a round the forts to discover if there was any Indian Sign in these parts, and under this appointment I acted during the remainder of the British War and some time after it was over,--the Indians were not at War So as to keep the people fortified all the time, but I consider that the times that I was acting as Indian Spy, in that time, would amount to about one year and six months but think the time if added together would be more than one year and six months that I was on duty as and Indian Spy on the Waters of Greenbrier River in Virginia. While I was a Spie John Bridger and James Bridger were killed by Indians, Scalped and Striped within a mile and a half of the Fort, and I was near falling into the hands of Indians, while helping others to escape from them. And in this time the Indians attacked Donley's fort 23 Miles from Day's fort, Took five prisoners, and killed one man named Whenny Drennen, the Indians got off with the prisoners. The Indians killed several other White persons at Donley's fort, killed a great many of the Stock and destroyed other property The Indians would mostly leave that part in the fall, and

the people would then move home out of the forts, and in the Spring the Indians would return and do mischief in the (frontiers?), and then the people would Fort. This was the common practice of the Indians during the British War, The Indians in them parts were So Troublesome that as I under stood the milita were left to guard the forts in these parts and not called to go to fight the British.

Quest 6.

Did you ever receive a commission, and if so by whom was it Signed and what has become of it

Ans.

I received an Ensign's commission From The Committee of Safety for the Colony of Virginia dated at Williamsburg in October the 11th Day in the year 1775, signed by Edm Pendeton John Page, Thos. Lud: Lee, P. Carrington, Dudley Diggs, J (_?_) which commission is now here present with the following entry on the back of it, "At a Committee held for Botetourt County the 23rd Day of March 1776, I do hereby certify that the within named John Day Took the oath required by Convention.

(Signed) David Mayer

And on the 24th Day of June 1778 I took the oath of allegiance and fidelity, as directed by an act of General Assembly, Sworn to before Geo. Poage, a Justice of the peace at that time in Botetourt County, Which certificate is here present.

Quest 7.

State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood, and Who can Testify of your Character for veracity, and good behaviour, your Services as a Soldier in the revolution.

Ans.

The Revd. Elihu Milliken and John McFarland Jnr. also the Rev. Ephraim Moore.

John Day Senr.

Sworn and Subscribed before me this Ninth Day of July AD 1833

Thos. Snoddy

Justice of the peace

We, Ephraim Moore a Clergyman residing in the Said County of Jefferson and State of Tennessee and John McFarland Junr. residing in said County and State hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John Day Senr. who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be Ninety one years of age, that he is respected and believed in the neighborhood where he lives to have been a Soldier in the revolution, and that we concur in that opinion, this 9th day of July 1833.

Ephraim Moore Clergyman
John McFarland, Jnr.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid
before me

Thos. Snoddy

Justice of the peace

Probable Scenario of Events Concerning Andrew and James Morrison

Andrew Morrison was born in New York State on Oct 23, 1754, and moved with his parents, Nathaniel and Thankful Morrison to Berkeley County, where his brother, James Morrison was born Oct 5, 1761. The family lived in southern Berkeley County, Virginia.

At the same time, the William Taylor family lived about four miles away, in Clear Brook, Frederick County, VA. Family members included Daniel Taylor, born Sept 18, 1848, Jennett, born June 14, 1756, and Elizabeth Taylor, born March 31, 1760. Daniel Taylor left this area about 1773 for the Little Levels area of present day Mill Point, Pocahontas County.

Andrew met Elizabeth Taylor and they were married in Clear Brook (at or near Winchester) about 1776. Their first child was born Sept 12, 1777. About 1778, Andrew was drafted for Revolutionary War service and he hired a substitute. Probably in 1779, Andrew and his family left Berkeley County to the area where his brother-in-law, Daniel Taylor had located. Andrew received financial help from his father, Nathaniel, before he left. James Morrison, now 18, also relocated to the same area about the same time. It is probable that the two brothers made the journey together.

Andrew and James Morrison both served guard duty at Day's Fort in the period 1779 to 1782. Andrew claimed two summers service, and James claimed he served three summers. After the Revolutionary War ended, both James Morrison and Daniel Taylor returned to their respective homes in Berkeley and Frederick Counties. James Morrison has been reported to have married Mrs. Jane Taylor, widow of a soldier killed in the Revolutionary War, and there is some conjecture that the first wife was Jennett Taylor, of the Clear Brook Taylor family. This possibility is under research and not pertinent to this discussion. Both Daniel Taylor and James Morrison returned to the Little Levels area about 1787.

The Revolutionary War Pension Act was amended in 1832 to include men who had served for six months or more defending the frontier against Indian attacks. Both Andrew and James Morrison, as well as Daniel Taylor applied for pensions in 1833. The original application of Andrew's was lost, but several letters in his file provided much information. Andrew Morrison moved about 20 miles south, and was living near Frankfort at the time of his application, while James continued to live in the same general area of Little Levels. Andrew Morrison died near Frankfort, Greenbrier County on Oct 15, 1845 (before death records were kept in Greenbrier County). James Morrison died near Droop Mountain, Pocahontas County on July 7, 1858 and is buried at Lobelia, WV.

OF DEATHS.

Line Number	NAMES OF PARENTS.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	CONSORT OF OR UNMARRIED.	SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	
					Name of Person giving Information of Death.	Designation of Informant (Magistrate, Doctor, Friend of the Deceased, &c.)
34	Edw. & Mary A. Gwynn	Buffalo, N.Y.			Edw. A. Gwynn	Father
35	Charles & Mary Anglin	Shadysburg, Va.		George K. Ross	Philo Ann Ross	Daughter
36	John & Margaret Gage	near Mc Adams			John Gage	Father
37	John & Martha M. Gage	Bath Co. Va.		Charles Gollan	Charles Gollan	Brother
38	Thomas & Harriett	"	Farmer	Catharine Mack	Catharine Mack	Wife
39	Samuel & Phoebe Hardy	Dry Branch		Single	Phoebe Hardy	Mother
40	Wm. & Margaret M. Gage	Beaver Creek			Wm. M. Gage	Father
41	John & Catherine S. Burr	Lansett Run			John Burr	"
42	William & Martha M. Gage	Stamper Creek	Farmer	Henry M. Gage	Henry S. M. Gage	Wife
43		Little Lewis			Saml. & P. Gage	Mother
44		Land Creek			Rachel C. Burr	Mother
45	J. M. & Mary G. Gage	Little Lewis			Henry M. G. Gage	Father
46	John & David Richmond	"			John B. Richmond	"
47	John & Elizabeth Mack	Frederick River		Single	John Mack	"
48	John & Rebecca Lewis	Little Lewis	Farmer		John Lewis	"
49	Nicholas & Mary Stutter	Stutter Creek			Nicholas Stutter	"
50		Catolet Creek Co. Va.			Margaret Muffett	Mother
51	John & Margaret Muffett	Memphis			"	Mother
52	Charles & Virginia Pygott	Mill Point	John & Ruth Mack	Single	Charles Pygott	Father
53		Ant. known by name			John Edmonstone	Mother
54	John & Sarah Kellison	Frederick Co. Va.			John Kellison	Father
55		near " River			"	"
56	William & Elizabeth M. Kellison	Buckley Co. Va.	Farmer	Elizabeth M. Kellison	David M. Kellison	Son
57	Rebecca Goring	Richmond		John Kellison	John Kellison	Brother
58	John & Ann M. Kellison	Mill Point			Richard M. Kellison	Daughter
59	John & Elizabeth Goring	Little Lewis			David Smith	Father
60	David & Ann M. Smith	Frederick Co. Va.		Single	David Smith	Son
61	Martha & Mary Smith	Catfish	Farmer	Elizabeth Smith	Elizabeth Smith	Father
62	John & Elizabeth Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Son
63	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
64	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
65	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
66	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
67	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
68	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
69	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
70	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
71	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
72	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
73	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
74	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
75	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
76	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
77	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
78	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
79	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
80	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
81	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
82	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
83	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
84	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
85	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
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87	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
88	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
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91	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
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94	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
95	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
96	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
97	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
98	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
99	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father
100	John & Mary Smith	Maplebrook Hill			John Smith	Father

		1893							
not named	1	Oct 20	Buffalo Mountain						3
Frank Rice	1	July 1	Salisbury Road	Consumption	64				
Charles Lee Jones	1	Aug 16	near Mt. Auburn	Cancer	18				1
Edith Collins	1	Oct 17	Hayes Bottom	Old age (about)	72				
James Sharp	1	June 30	Elk Mountain	Man Strangles	60				
Andrew D. Bony	1	" 13	" River	Pharyngitis	26	9	2		
not named	1	Oct 15	Beaver Creek						1
Andrew D. Bony	1	July 28	Laurel Road	Stomach	1	3	3		
Paul M. Rivers	1	" 28	Little Creek		36	3	6		
Laurie	1	Oct 14	" Lewis	Child bed	18	9	15		
John	1	June 15	Laurel Creek	Scarlet Fever	6	10			
Lucy C. Edmonson	1	Oct 3	Little Laurel	Scarlet Fever	8	5	5		
May C. Edmonson	1	July 21	"	Stomach	4	7	6		
not named	1	Sept 28	Greenbrier River						
John D. Lewis	1	March 26	Little Laurel	Pneumonia	25	8	21		
Frank Edmonson	1	Oct 27	"	Inflammatory	5	1	16		
Edith Thompson	1	Nov 25	"	Stomach (about)	60				
Ray B. Duffett	1	" 15	Salisbury	Cancer	3	11	22		
John D. Duffett	1	Oct 22	"	Inflammation of heart	17	2	22		
Laurie	1	" 19	Little Laurel	Old age (about)	39				
Frank D. Edmonson	1	July 5	"	Scarlet Fever	12	3			
Edith	1	Aug 10	"	Stomach	17	3	15		
James Edmonson	1	July 7	In Valley out of Drop	Old age	76	3	20		
Frank D. Edmonson	1	" 16	Little Laurel	Dropsy	33	1	10		
not named	1	" 28	"						10
My Lee Smith	1	July 6	Little Laurel						5
William Smith	1	" 15	Duffett's Creek	Stomach	1	6	0		
Ray D. Smith	1	Oct 28	Little Laurel	Stomach (about)	75				
Edith Edmonson	1	July 20	Highland Mt.	Stomach		3			
James D. Edmonson	1	Sept 18	Little Laurel	Pneumonia	69				
not named	1	July 3	Dr. H. M. Hall	Stomach	8	2	26		
not named	1	" 23	Little Laurel	Stomach	26	11	5		
not named	1	Sept 15	Stamper's Creek						
not named	1	Nov 24	Little Laurel	Stomach	3	5			
not named	1	July 20	Stamper's Creek	Stomach	3	11			
not named	1	" 4	Stamper's Creek						11
not named	1	" 18	"						11
not named	1	July 16	Greenbrier River						26
not named	1	March 28	Little Laurel	Dropsy (about)	58				
not named	1	" 16	Stamper's Creek	Stomach	1	3	9		
not named	1	May 6	"						
not named	1	March 27	Stamper's Creek						
not named	1	April 10	Stamper's Creek	Inflammation of heart	60	9	8		

Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

Court Orders

1780-1850

TRANSCRIBED AND INDEXED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS, THE COURT ORDERS ARE A "COURT OF LAST RESORT" FOR FINDING CLUES TO RELATIONSHIPS IN GREENBRIER COUNTY. ORIGINAL COURT RECORDS ARE MISSING FOR THE MOST PART UNTIL ABOUT 1840'S. BURIED WITHIN THE COURT ORDERS ARE MISSING DEATH DATES, MANY NAMES AND AGES OF CHILDREN BEFORE 1850 (USUALLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE FATHER), 2nd MARRIAGES FOR WIDOWS, MAIDEN NAMES OF MANY WOMEN, CLUES ABOUT FORMER RESIDENCES, HEIRS AT LAW, ESTATE INFORMATION WHEN WILLS ARE MISSING, MILITARY SERVICE, NATURALIZATIONS, "ROAD CREWS" MAY IDENTIFY RELATIVES LIVING NEARBY, AND A WEALTH OF HISTORIAL INFORMATION IS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT.

Helen S. Stinson

Pocahontas County Historical Society

Marlinton, West Virginia

MAY 1992 NEWSLETTER

From the President:

Dear Members of the Historical Society,

The Pocahontas Historical Society has had a very busy and useful year.

The Museum has been painted and some repair work done on the porches.

A new walk has been laid from the parking lot to the Museum. The rocks had become uneven and hard to walk on and now the rocks are laid in concrete. Danny Arbogast and three other men from Durbin did the work. The Pocahontas County Historic Landmarks Commission gave money to pay for the walk, in addition to paying for the painting of the Museum, and we do thank them. A large clothing display case is now at home in the upstairs "art" room, moved from its storage place in the railroad box car since it was donated from the old Peoples Store building.

We are in the process of getting a new floor in one of the upstairs rooms in the old Huntersville Jail. The old Jail at Huntersville was given to the Historical Society by the children of the late Elmer and Sylvia Nelson. Since getting the old jail a new roof has been put on and some other repair work done. In 1984 the old Jail was 100 years old. It was the second jail at Huntersville and was used until the County seat was moved to Marlinton, where a new jail was built in 1894.

We had a picnic meeting last fall at the home of Roy Shearer at Buckeye and everyone enjoyed seeing his antiques. We had some very interesting programs this year. Jessica Estep demonstrated clogging at the July meeting. At another meeting Florabelle Armstrong played an auto harp and an antique ukelin—supposed to have been only 132 of these made. In May Hunter Lesser, of Elkins, presented a most interesting program on the Drinnon Fort at Edray; he has been involved with a study of forts in the Greenbrier Valley.

One of the highlights of the year was a style show of old clothes during Pioneer Days at the Marlinton United Methodist Church. We also presented a style show for the Elder Hostel group of 25 on June 15 at the El Poca. The topic of study for their five day stay was Pearl Buck. The clothes covered a period of over 100 years up to the flappers of 1920's, then there was a beaded dress and a formal silk coat belonging to Pearl Buck dated about 1954.

With very much sadness we report the death of one of our faithful board members, Mary Margaret Barlow. She will be missed very much.

Mary Lou Dilley, President

At the July, 1991, annual meeting the following officers were elected:

Mary Lou Dilley, President

Virginia Kinnison, First Vice President

Sherron Waybright, Second Vice President

Florence McNeel, Third Vice President

Jane Price Sharp, Secretary

Bill McNeel, Treasurer

Board of Directors:

Green Bank District — Jessie Beard Powell, Carl Chestnut

Huntersville — Norman Alderman, Jr., Jerry Dale

Edray — Mary Margaret Barlow, Roy Shearer

Little Levels — Louise McNeel, Katherine Beard

Directors-at-Large — Ruth Morgan, Madge Bledsoe

Frances Eskridge, who has faithfully served as Secretary for many, many years, declined to serve again. We appreciate her service and thank her for her dedication and her "many minutes."

The 1992 annual meeting will be held at the Museum on Monday, July 20. This is the time for election of officers and any other business that may come before the yearly stockholders' meeting. A proxy is included in this newsletter.

1992 SEASON — The Museum opened for the season on Saturday, June 13. Virginia Lou Young will again be hostess. Debbie Tinney will work five weeks as a youth worker with the Governor's Job Program. Your membership entitles you to free entrance to the Museum at any time, as often as you like. Come and bring others! Again — **WE NEED NEW MEMBERS!** Please join and make an effort to ask a friend to join!

PIONEER DAYS — JULY 4 - 12 — Pioneer Days was started in 1967 by the Historical Society at the suggestion of President Johnnie Hill as an effort to preserve our heritage, the history, homemaking skills, crafts and music of days gone by. Those who started it were honored in the 1991 25th Anniversary Pioneer Days.

McNEEL MILL — No action on the Mill this year. The Mill is on a firm foundation, has been repaired, windows replaced, and painted. It looks good. It will take a big push and money to fix water to the wheel, a parking lot, prepare the inside and a program for the public, so we need some volunteers with lots of energy to work on money raising by grants and gifts.

LANDMARKS COMMISSION — The Landmarks Commission has purchased bronze plaques to go on all properties in the County which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The old Opera House in Marlinton, which may be the oldest reinforced concrete building in the United States (reinforced with railroad rails), was purchased last year and much work has been done on removing boxes, trash, etc., from the inside.

CASS HOMECOMING and FESTIVAL — JUNE 26, 27, 28

PEARL S. BUCK BIRTHDAY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION —

"Between Two Worlds" — June 19 and 20, 26 and 27, 8 p. m.

June 26 — 2 p. m., Anne Saville, of Charleston, will present a program as Eleanor Roosevelt, followed by a music and dance interpretation of Pearl Buck's life.

Author's Day — AUGUST 10

Fall Festival — SEPTEMBER 21

PIONEER DAYS — JULY 4 - 12

DURBIN DAYS — JULY 15 - 18

FAMILY HISTORY WANTED

BARNETT, John Osborn (or John Paul COLLINS) - Mrs. Norman Parks, 4007 SW Carnes Road, Roseburg, Oregon 97470
 BURR Family - Albert J. Summerfield, 5110 Greenwood Avenue N., Seattle Washington 98103
 CALLISON, descendants of Anthony and Abigail McClung Callison - Juhling McClung, 6470 Havens Road, Blacklick, Ohio 43004
 FIELDS, William Edgar, born 1887, married to Lillie Lee Taylor - Guy Graziani, 22 Hillbrook Way, Pensacola, Florida 32503
 KINCAID, Samuel Clark, 1822 - 1907 - A. M. Kincaid, Wallace, W. Va. 26448
 MATHENY, Rueben, 1809 - 1877, and his wife, Ann WANLESS Matheny - Yvonne Matheny Hensley, 102 Spicewood Place, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
 MAYES, MAYS, MAYSE Family, Nannie Mays Ruckman, 1854 - 1928, Christina Mays Ruckman, 1897 - 1964 - Patricia Mayse Allagas, Box 113, Idamay, W. Va. 26576
 SHARP, John, father of Elizabeth, born 1777, married David McKibben, born c. 1775 - Myrle Theimer, 1520 Parkhill Place, Billings, Montana 59102
 SNYDER, William A., and HANNAH, Mary W., married about 1850 - JoAnne S. Walker, 701 West Jefferson, Winterset, Iowa 50273

Correspondence

Clyde C. Drennon, P. O. Box 1498, Miles City, Montana 59301, writes that he is a great-great-grandson of Jacob Marlin, Walter, Thomas and James Drennon.

Ralph and Hilda Sayre, Rt. 1 Box 92, Bridge Run Road, Buckhannon, West Virginia 22601, will print an updated sequel to *Some Branches of The Workman Tree* and *Warnar Hornbeck Descendants*. If you have corrections or want your family history included in future volumes, including *Sayre Genealogy*, please write the Sayres and include a large self-addressed envelope.

FORTS IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Hunter Lesser presented a program on the Drennon (Drinnon, Drennen) Fort at Edray at the May meeting of the Pocahontas County Historical Society at the Museum. He contributed to the Archaeological Report 252 by W. Stephen McBride and Kim A. McBride, an archaeological survey of frontier forts in the Greenbrier and Middle New River Valleys of West Virginia. The three studied in Pocahontas County include Day's Fort (Cackley's Fort) at Mill Point, Drennon's Fort, Edray, and Warwick's Fort at Green Bank. The following are reprinted from the report:

DAY'S FORT

This fort was erected circa 1772 by John Day, on Stamping Creek, Mill Point, West Virginia (Lewis 1906:240). The area was also sometimes referred to as Little Levels. Day, who was born in 1742 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, received an ensign's commission in 1775 (Draper Manuscripts 6Z249-54). He recorded a survey for 500 acres on Stamping Creek in 1780, which had been settled before 1778. This survey was acquired through the right of settlement, and covered land "adjoining land he formerly lived on" (Greenbrier County Surveyor Book 1:5, 55). Day's earlier presence in the study area is verified by his listing in the Mathews Trading Post ledger for 1771 (Handley 1963). This fort is also referred to as Cackley's Fort, after Valentine Cackley, who Price suggests possibly lived at or near the Isaac McNeel place in about 1778 (Price 1901:197, 200). The fort is also mentioned in John Day's pension statement of 1833 (Draper Manuscripts 6Z249-54).

Documentary and oral historical information indicated that the old Isaac McNeel housesite, and in particular the garden, was the location of Day's Fort (Price 1901:200). Therefore, this area was chosen for archaeological investigation. It is owned by L. F. McNeel.

The Isaac McNeel housesite is located on a finger-like rise overlooking Stamping Creek in Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. The southern and eastern edges of this rise are quite steep and provide a good view of the old Seneca Trail (U. S. 219). The site contains a large two pen log barn which is thought to be of eighteenth century construction, as well as the Isaac McNeel house.

Comment: The report notes the area was an intensely utilized quarry-reduction locality in pre-historic times. It is adjacent to an outcrop of Hillsdale chert, nodular material manifested in the Greenbrier limestone (note: flint used for arrowheads, etc.)

WARWICK'S FORT

This fort, which was probably a private stockade or a blockhouse, was erected by John Warwick and probably his son William at the forks of Deer Creek near Green Bank (Cook 1940:129; Price 1901:428). It was probably built in the early 1770s. John Warwick was a shoemaker, and had migrated to the study area from the Calfpasture River (Chalkley 1912 (I):145, 267, 353). The land was not surveyed for William Warwick until 1787, but was recorded at that time under right of settlement, suggesting earlier settlement (Augusta County Surveyor Book 3:111). This fort is not to be confused with Jacob Warwick's forts located at Clover Lick and Dunmore.

This site is located on a flat rise overlooking the confluence of the main branch of Deer Creek and the North Fork of Deer Creek, within the broad floodplain of Deer Creek. The site area was suggested by local informants, James Wooddell and Dick Reigal, and is owned by Jamie Sheets.

Artifacts recovered from these probes are highly suggestive of an eighteenth century occupation. They consist of seven wrought nails or nail fragments, one piece of melted lead, as commonly left over from ammunition production, and one small stem fragment from a kaolin smoking pipe. Other artifacts include one wire nail, one unidentified nail, and two unidentified metal fragments, along with 43 pieces of prehistoric debitage.

DRENNON'S FORT

Thomas Drennon was the son of Walter Drennon, of northern Ireland. When he came to present day Edray, Pocahontas County, is not known, although several authors mention him being at Edray, where he built a blockhouse in the 1780s (Cook 1940; Price 1901). Bond (1974:356-7) suggests that he had built a small pre-1780 presence (August County Surveyor Book 3:69). A Jacob Kinnison is said to have gone to Drennon's Fort in 1779 (Anonymous 1897). The fort was attacked in 1780, at which time Mrs. Drennon and a Mrs. Smith and a child were captured. Mrs. Drennon was abducted and later killed (Hale 1886:242; Withers 1831:292). It is not known whether the fort was destroyed in this attack. Drennon was still present in the local personal property rolls in 1782, and died in 1803 (Chalkley 1912 (II); Morton 1917).

The location of this site was shown to us by the landowner, Randy Reynolds. The site is known from local tradition and eighteenth century artifacts have been found on the site. The site is located a quarter of a mile west of

POCAHONTAS

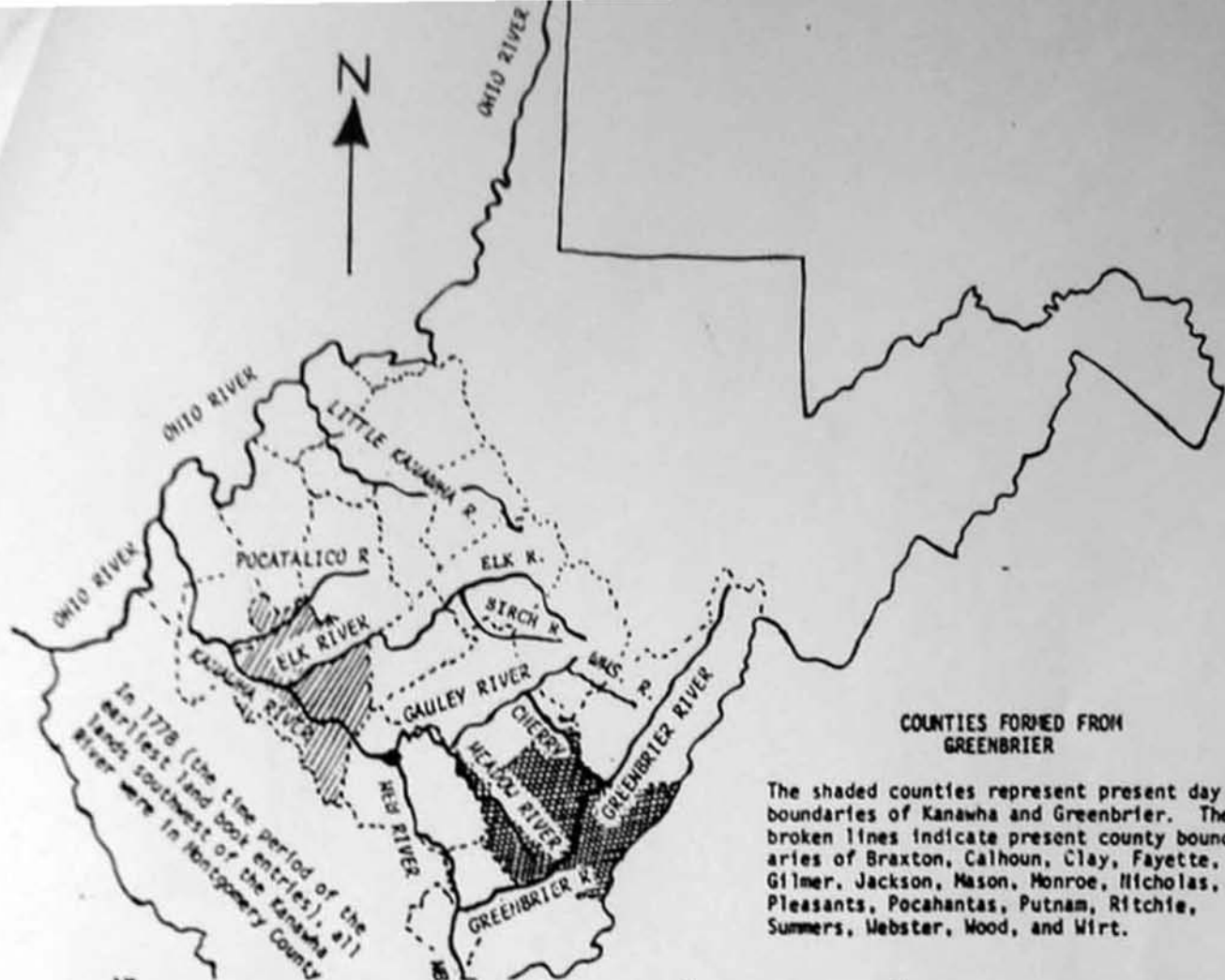
West Virginia

COUNTY

MUSIC
INFO
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DAVID'S FORT is at MILL POINT



12



13

3801 Nocona Dr
Granbury, TX 76049
Oct 4, 1996

Pocahontas County Historical Society
PO Box 117
Marlinton, WV 24954
Atten: President

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have been trying to find details about my ancestor, Andrew Morrison who was born in 1754, lived in Berkeley County until he moved to the area of Day's Fort about 1779. I have found application papers for a Revolutionary War pension for him, for James Morrison who probably was his brother, and for John Day.

I belonged to your organization for a while, and received the May 1992 newsletter which described the Forts in your county, including Day's Fort, which was of great use in finding that all three men served at Day's Fort. The narrative in John Day's application was so graphic and basic to the early history of your county, that I felt that it should be brought to your attention.

Incidentally, Andrew Morrison moved to the Frankford area where he raised his family, but apparantly they all left the area soon after they became adults.

CC: Pamela H. Johnson
PO Box 143
Marlinton, WV 24954

Yours truly,

Andrew Morrison

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Sturges Repass HOLMES

Born: 22 Sep 1882

Died: 28 Feb 1946

in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV

Father: Unknown HOLMES

Mother: Martha P. UNKNOWN

Wife: Ethel R. MORRISON

Born: 11 Mar 1886

Died: 24 Aug 1945

in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV

Father: Barr MORRISON

Mother: Hettie UNKNOWN

CHILDREN

1

F

Name: Martha Jane HOLMES

Born: 21 Nov 1910

Died: 06 Oct 1944

in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV

2

M

Name: Clarence HOLMES

Born: 1913

3

F

Name: Leona Madeline HOLMES

Born: 02 Jun 1914

in: Jacox, WV

Married: Abt 1939

in: Covington, Allegheny, VA

Died: 01 Jan 1995

in: Marlinton, WV/bur: Emmanuel Cem. Hillsboro, WV

Spouse: Ezra Ellsworth WALKER



4

M

Name: Elbert L. HOLMES

Born: 1917

5

M

Name: Cecil R. HOLMES

Born: 1919

6

M

Name: Hunter Heavener HOLMES

Born: 10 Apr 1936

Died: 16 Feb 1937

in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Unknown HOLMES

Wife: Martha P. UNKNOWN

Born: 28 Sep 1843

Died: 10 Aug 1920

in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV

CHILDREN

1	Name: John E. HOLMES	
	Born: 1880	
M	Died: 1947	in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV
	Spouse: Josie F. UNKNOWN	
2	Name: Sabina F. HOLMES	
	Born: 05 Aug 1881	
F	Died: 1964	in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV
	Spouse: Allen T. THARP	
3	Name: Sturges Repass HOLMES	
	Born: 22 Sep 1882	
M	Died: 28 Feb 1946	in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV
	Spouse: Ethel R. MORRISON	

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Barr MORRISON

Wife: Hettie UNKNOWN

CHILDREN

1
F Name: Ethel R. MORRISON
Born: 11 Mar 1886
Died: 24 Aug 1945 in: /bur: Beulah Methodist Church Cem., Boggs Run, Jacox, WV
Spouse: Sturges Repass HOLMES

2
M Name: Harry MORRISON

3
M Name: Eenick MORRISON

4
F Name: Maggie MORRISON

5
M Name: Elmer MORRISON

6
F Name: Clara MORRISON

3801 Nocona Dr.
Granbury, TX 76049
April 29, 1999

Pocahontas County Historical Society
810 Second Ave.
Marlinton, WV 24954

Dear Sir or Madam:

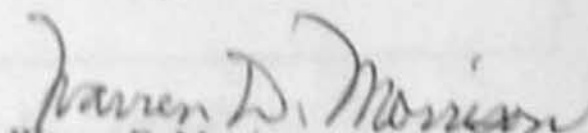
I have traced my ancestor, Andrew Morrison from Berkeley County to the Mill Point area of present Pocahontas County, and then he moved to the Frankfort area of Greenbrier County. I have proved that he was the son of Nathaniel and Thankful Morrison of Berkeley County, and therefore the brother of James Morrison, who moved to the same area of Mill Point about 1779 and James spent his adult life in Pocahontas County and is buried in Lobelia.

At one time I had joined your Historical Society, and the May 1992 News letter describing Day's Fort was a big help in proving that James and Andrew Morrison were brothers, as they both claimed to have served at the same fort during the period of the Revolutionary War. Andrew described it as Day's Fort, and James described it as a "stockade on Stamping Creek". I am still looking for more information about the garrison described in James Morrison's pension request as a garrison on Locus Creek, about seven miles from the main garrison (of Day's Fort). It may be the the fort that Daniel Taylor describes as Fort Defiance. I believe that the information in the pension request of John Day, Daniel Taylor, and James and Andrew Morrison will be of historical interest to members of your Society, especially John Day's account of his family's encounter with hostile Indians.

The packet of information that I am enclosing will be of interest to any researcher of the Morrison and Taylor lines in your county. It is the same information that I furnished to the DAR and SAR to obtain their acknowledgment that it is correct.

A very comprehensive genealogy of the James Morrison family has be assembled into a book "**Descendants of Nathaniel Morrison of Virginia**" by Arthur C. Morrison. Does your Historical Society have a copy? Also, I have been in doubt as to exactly where the area described as "Little Levels" is. Could you describe it for me or furnish a map with the area of Little Levels marked?

Yours truly,


Warren D. Morrison



COAT OF ARMS OF THE
MORRISON FAMILY

MORRISON GENEALOGY

A HISTORY OF A BRANCH OF THE
MORRISON FAMILY

Published 1928

that most men employed on a stated salary would sternly object to, as the current price of tobacco was then sixpence. The clergy believed the law unjust as well as illegal and appealed to the King who decided with them. The Clergy was therefore entitled to their tobacco or its value; nothing was left but the question of the amounts to be paid them as damages. There was no question of law to be settled by the Court—the King had decided the law.

Mr. Maury, a minister of the Church of England, located in Hanover, brought suit to recover the difference between two-pence and sixpence on his 16,000 pounds of tobacco. The defendants, the Hanover collectors, retired from the case. There was, however, a desire by some that something should be said on behalf of the defendants, and Henry was employed to oppose the parson. The Virginians, or many of them at least, was at that time opposed to rebelling against the mother country. Dreading war and having failed in their petitions to Parliament for a redress of grievances, they were somewhat undecided what steps to take. A large assembly gathered at the Court House to hear the case of the Parson, and probably, through curiosity, to see how Henry would conduct his first effort in court. But a surprise awaited them. He arose to address the jury and, having never spoken in public, at first his voice faltered, he hung his head and seemed to be overwhelmed. Soon a strange transformation took place in his appearance, his head was erect and as he proceeded, his delivery grew passionate. He denounced the clergy, a number of whom retired in indignation from the Court House; he stigmatized the King who had supported their demands, as a tyrant who had forfeited all claims to obedience. At this, the Council for the plaintiff cried, "The Gentleman has spoken treason!" but Henry's language only grew more violent. The crowd around him swayed to and fro in evident sympathy with the speaker, who, with passionate vehemence insisted that the Burgesses of Virginia was the only authority which could give force to the laws for the Government of that Colony. The words were treason, since they defied the royal authority, and when the jury retired the crowd was in the wildest commotion. Five minutes later the jury returned with a verdict, fixing the plaintiff's damage at one penny, and a loud shout of applause followed. The jury, like the young orator, had defied the orders of the King. Such was the result of an obscure law suit, assuming the proportions of a historic event.

Patrick Henry had found his calling, and his hearers too, were patriots, who lacked nothing in love or loyalty to their Country and who would ever be ready with their fortunes, their lives, and their all, to extricate it from the yoke of a tyrannical foreign power and set it on a foundation of Independence, freedom and republican government for all time.

When Court adjourned, Patrick Henry was caught up and borne upon the shoulders of his excited admirers around the Court House green, in triumph.

We have probably digressed further than is interesting to the reader or prudent of the writer; therefore, I will return to the subject in hand.

Andrew Morrison, (Born October 23, 1754) married Elizabeth Taylor, about the year 1776 at or near Winchester, Virginia. They evidently, soon after marriage, and probably before setting up house-keeping, turned westward and located in what was then Botetourt County, which has been formed from Augusta County in 1770, and included the territory now known as South-western West Virginia to the Ohio River, of which territory a number of Counties have since been formed.

From the best information we have, Andrew and Elizabeth Taylor Morrison settled and reared their family near Lewisburg in the direction of Frankford. They were our grandparents, and their second child, William Morrison, born October 9, 1779, was the father of the writer and told us that he was born in Botetourt County. Whether he was, in every respect, correct or not, we cannot say, but we have no doubt of his being so informed, but with the unsettled condition of the country at that time, he could easily and innocently have been misinformed. Greenbrier County was formed in 1777 from territory known as Botetourt County. At that time the Revolutionary War was at its zenith, and it is reasonable to suppose that the people were much more interested in the war than they were in the County they lived in. Land was the most abundant necessity with which they were blest; if they wanted a new County, they had plenty of material from which to make it. Again, at the time of which we speak, 1779, Greenbrier might not have been functioning as a County, and the citizens living in its bounds, possibly still recognized it as Botetourt.

Giving the matter due consideration, we must conclude that Andrew Morrison, when he settled in Botetourt County, must

MR. AND MRS. FRANK A. TAYLOR

2619 - 32ND STREET

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI 39305

5/13/57

Mr Warren D. Morrison
3801 Nocona Dr, DCB5
Granbury, Tx 76049

Dear Mr Morrison.

The information contained in
your recent letter is quite in-
teresting and certainly warrants
investigation on my part.

My Samuel Taylor had the
following listed siblings:

1. William Taylor, born 1744
2. Zephaniah - born Oct 1746
3. Daniel - born Sept 1748
4. Sarah - born Sept 1753
Twin
5. Hannah born Sept 1753
died young
6. Jennett born June 14, 1754
7. Elizabeth born March 31, 1760

I have successfully proven
most of the major points of the
lives of the first three on this list.
(over)

MR. AND MRS. FRANK A. TAYLOR

2619 - 32ND STREET

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI 39305

and a turner. The family spent time in the vicinity of Clearbrook a community about 7 miles N.E. of Winchester where the Quaker gentry lived. I have also reasoned that Daniel and possibly his mother lived in the Stephens city area when Daniel returned from the "Little Level" in 1782.

As you know the area near Williamsport, Md is now part of Berkeley County, W. Va. It is possible that Elizabeth was born there.

Although I've worked diligently on this family since 1969 I have no proven evidence on Sarah - Janet - Elizabeth. I have reason to believe that Sarah married a Samuel Taylor and they arrived in the Spring Creek area of Greenbrier County in 1786-1787. Therefore, it is entirely over

Berkeley County Historical Society

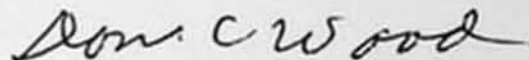
Box 1624, Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401

January 18, 1998

Dear Warren D. Morrison:

"Deed records of Berkeley County indicate that Nathaniel Morrison lived in the Duncan Run area of the county during the 1770s. Duncan Run is a small stream tributary of the Opequon River, and runs parallel to the Berkeley-Frederick County line, and one to two miles north of the line. A road existed at that time which is approximately in the location of Interstate 81 and US 11. The Nathaniel Morrison home would have been approximately four miles from the present day location of Clear Brook and within twelve miles of Winchester."

Yours truly,



Don C. Wood, President
The Berkeley County Historical Society